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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

A New Presidential Mood

'Sitters and Standers' War

Child Labor Law Setback

¶ By the Fireside, Tuesday Night—Is this the same President to whom we listened but recently? Tonight the rostrum manner of the "victory dinner" is gone; the confidential suavity of former "fireside radio talks" has been abandoned for a calm, reasoning tone. No one can deny that the President handles his radio moods with splendid discernment. Defending his court rejuvenation plan with calmness and reasoning arguments, Mr. Roosevelt makes an admirable presentation of his case. His insistence that the function of the Supreme Court is to adjudge the constitutionality of legislation rather than to assume legislative prerogative, meets with wide endorsement. "A government of laws, and not of men," he insists, and about the fireside goes a murmur of approbation.

* * *

¶ From one whose political trail had been less devious as to method, the apparent sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's words could hardly have failed to carry conviction. He made the plan to reorganize the Supreme Court judiciary sound reasonable and feasible. But, and this is important, he did not change the issue. Those who support it do so very largely because they want New Deal legislation—otherwise, why the rush? Those who oppose it, continue to do so because either they desire to retain the present protective setup of the court or, if reform is indicated, they prefer to see a less devious method employed. But practically all agree with the President on one of his statements: "We regret the necessity of this controversy."

* * *

¶ Out of the welter of sit-down strikes, sole bargaining demands, and divergent aims of craft and industrial unionism, there begins to emerge two labor vessels—one bearing the figurehead of A. F. of L., the other that of C. I. O. Formerly these two ships, headed for the port of organized labor authority, were one. But John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., makes the first move toward severing the ties that bound the two organizations, when he authorizes the affiliation with his collection of numerous small labor groups isolated from the A. F. of L. This sets the C. I. O. apart as an independent body, headed toward general industrial unionization. An interesting climax will come when the A. F. of L. uses sit-down methods against the C. I. O.

* * *

¶ Eyes fixed on Albany seeking clues to the probable reception by the United States of the federal child labor amendment, see the State Legislature defeat for the second time in two years a proposal to give Congress power to regulate or prohibit the labor of individuals under 18 years of age. Despite the pleas of Governor Lehman and President Roosevelt a coalition of party forces barricade the road taken by the New York Senate five weeks ago. The Assembly negatives the proposal, 102 to 42. Thus far 28 states have approved the proposed amendment, but 36 are necessary for ratification. While there is wide sympathy for some sort of regulation of child labor, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to how this regulation shall be applied. What seems to be truly sought is greater good to greater numbers.

* * *

¶ After passing the French Chamber the national defense loan bill comes before the Senate through a barrage of criticism against the Premier. The Communists are displeased with a policy so obviously based on economy and confidence, but the rank and file of the French deputies—seeing in the proposal a unification of political aims—are glad to support the loan. To the practical French mind a national defense "issue" would bring a measure of financial and military security, while modifying radical projects toward socialization. The effect of the proposal on French finance is already apparent, and a sense of hopefulness accompanies the likelihood of the loan's success. France, having what it wants, welcomes any measure which seems to help it to keep what it has. Perhaps the practice of conciliation within may lead to security without.

* * *

¶ United States Senator Gerald P. Nye, from North Dakota, in the Monitor Magazine section, glances back over the 20 years since the United States entered the World War and analyzes the "prolonged armistice," which has followed the effort to make the "world safe for democracy" through force. He proposes the slogan: "Prepare for peace," as a rallying point for all classes of citizens. He discovers a "will" for peace among the American people and proposes intelligent plans, backed by intelligent determination to implement these plans with decisiveness similarly exerted for plans of war. When world conditions prompt forebodings and the mesmeric repetition of that immoral thought—"the inevitability of war"—suggest negative action, men may take courage in the realization that the highest intelligence is continually prompting peaceward thoughts and that the highest intelligence gives the higher potency.

Ottawa Turns Down Compulsory Voting

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Ont., March 10

Compulsory voting and compulsory registration were unanimously voted down yesterday by the Canadian Commons Special Committee on the Elections and Franchise Act.

Vote was taken without discussion additional to that at the committee's previous session, when Australia's experience with the compulsory exercise of the franchise was studied.

It was felt that the compulsory system was inapplicable in the Canadian climate, that the increased cost entailed would not be justified by the comparatively small increase in votes polled in countries where it is now in operation.

Mar Cantabrico Taken to Spain; Sinking Denied

ARCACHON, France, March 10 (AP)—Officers of two British destroyers said yesterday that as late as that morning the Spanish Government's munitions ship Mar Cantabrico was afloat and moving under her own power, the war prize of insurgent captors.

They confirmed earlier reports that the freighter, which carried rich shipments of war supplies from New York and Vera Cruz, Mexico, consigned to the Madrid regime, had not been sunk in the Bay of Biscay.

The accounts given by officers of the destroyers Echo and Eclipse, which sped out into the bay in the belief the Mar Cantabrico's distress signals came from a British liner, contradicted the report that the Commander of the Echo first sent to the London Admiralty. He then said he had communicated with the insurgent cruiser Canarias, which reported that she had sunk the Mar Cantabrico.

The Echo and Eclipse have returned to St. Jean-de-Luz, France. Some of their officers then said the munitions ship was plowing through the Bay of Biscay under her own engines, convoyed not only by the Canarias, which halted her dash for a friendly port, but also by the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera.

Insurgent Crew Aboard

The officers said that they believed she was being taken to Ferrol, at the northwestern tip of Spain, near Corunna. She had an insurgent crew aboard. Her own crew and passengers were believed to be prisoners.

Earlier reports had said the Canarias and her prize were heading for Pasajes, near San Sebastian.

The British officers said they believed there were two United States citizens aboard the Mar Cantabrico. They were said to be aircraft experts taken along from Vera Cruz when the freighter sailed Feb. 19 to supervise assembling the airplanes and parts in the Mar Cantabrico's holds.

Previously, a Spanish sailor who had escaped from the Mar Cantabrico and the skipper of a French fishing vessel which had been at the scene of the encounter testified that they had seen the munitions ship being taken to port by her captor.

Captain Borel of the French ship Cameleyre said that the last thing he saw of the Mar Cantabrico she was moving off toward the Spanish coast, about 120 miles away, "under her own power," with the Canarias

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Lewis Moves To Form Rival Labor Group

C. I. O. Plans Wide Drive in Textile and Oil Industries

AutoDevelopments

B. E. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Chrysler Corporation announced today that suit for an injunction to force sit-down strikers to vacate its several plants here had been filed against the United Automobile Workers of America.

John L. Lewis announced the next formal steps toward formation of a rival labor federation to compete with the American Federation of Labor. After a strategy conference at Washington he revealed that the C. I. O. has authorized its officers to issue charters or certificates of affiliation to individual unions, city, state and regional federations, just as the A. F. of L. does.

Simultaneously the C. I. O. leaders completed plans for militant organization drives among 1,250,000 textile workers and 1,000,000 oil industry workers.

General Motors conferees were believed to be on the point of completing and announcing the comprehensive terms of an agreement over wages and working conditions satisfactory to both sides.

A large number of substantial pay rises were reported from steel, automobile, aviation and other large industries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 10—Dissension divided the ranks of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation employee representatives today following the arrival of John P. Frey, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the powerful Metal Trades Unions. Mr. Frey came to Pittsburgh at the request of the "little supreme court," which was empowered to represent the district council of employee representatives.

Two of the four members of the "court" refused, however, to meet with him, Owen Jones, chairman and Joseph Budday, Duquesne representative, declaring they would have nothing to do with him or the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Frey met with the other members—Ralph Martin of Homestead, and Elmer Glover of Farrell—and with the steering committee which is studying plans to reorganize the Carnegie-Illinois employee representative system.

Mr. Frey had been invited to advise the employee representatives in their struggle against industrial unionism as represented by John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization. Later he declined to discuss the meeting beyond saying he had outlined the setup of the metal trades council and its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. A representative of the Steering Committee, Col. F. W. Bohne, chairman of the joint council of employees and management representatives, was more explicit, however.

The parade of pay increases continued here today, with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company granting a six-cent increase to 1500 employees following negotiations with the United Electrical and Radio Workers.

U. S. Maritime Affairs Placed in Their Hands

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Emory S. Land, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired

H. A. Wiley, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired

Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman, Former Head of Security Exchange Commission

Thomas M. Woodward, Vice-President, Merchant Fleet Corp., U. S. Shipping Board

Edward C. Moran, Former Democratic Representative From Maine

Kennedy Named As Chairman Of Maritime Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The long awaited members of the President's Maritime Commission were announced at the White House today. Chief interest centered in the nomination of Joseph P. Kennedy of New York as chairman.

Other members of the five-man board are:

Thomas M. Woodward, Pennsylvania; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, United States Navy, retired; Edward C. Moran Jr., Maine; and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, United States Navy, retired.

Mr. Kennedy, banker and business executive who graduated from Harvard in 1912, previously served the New Deal as chairman of the Security Exchange Commission. He was first appointed in July, 1934, named chairman the same year and re-elected in 1935. His SEC appointment was received with much more favor by business than many of Mr. Roosevelt's selections, and he was largely credited with securing a harmonious enforcement of the new law.

Another striking appointment to the board is former Congressman Edward C. Moran of Maine, who refused to run for his congressional seat in the last election because he felt the Democratic leadership in Washington was showing undue favoritism to then Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine. Mr. Moran sponsored progressive ship subsidy legislation in Congress. His appointment openly marks the break between the Democratic leadership in Washington and former Governor Brann, who sought to prevent it.

Mr. Woodward is at present vice-president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board.

The question which close observers of the shipping situation immediately tried to answer was whether the new maritime commission gives a majority to the progressive forces which have sought to keep payments to private shipping interests at a minimum, or whether it continues the policy of generous financial support. The conclusion seems to be that the five-man board has a definite liberal slant, but with a practical approach to its problems which promises fairness to all interests.

U. S. Housing Program

America Found to Lag Far Behind in Low-Cost Dwellings

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Is this the time for the Federal Government to subsidize a housing program for low-income families? Will it ever be time?

England has built about 1,500,000 new homes for families of low income with government aid. Holland has rehoused about one fifth of her population. Other European countries have done as much. The United States lags way behind.

President Roosevelt is definitely committed to a federally subsidized housing program. In New York during the presidential campaign last fall, he said, "We have, for too long, neglected the housing problem for all our lower-income groups. We have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the overcrowded sections of our cities to live as American citizens have a right to live.

"You and I will not be content until city, state and Federal Government join with private capital in helping every American family to live that way. We need action and more action to get better housing—I am confident that the next Congress will start us on our way with a sound housing policy."

Wagner Housing Bill

Congress now has before it the Wagner housing bill, designed to initiate a long-range program, under which the Federal Government would put up $1 for every $29 of private money drawn into low-cost housing during the next four years.

The bill provides for federal loans of $1,000,000,000, which would be backed by the Federal Government for four years. After that, it is expected, the loans would be sustained and eventually repaid by the revenues from the projects. In addition, the bill provides for federal grants of $450,000,000 over a period of 60 years. Of this, $50,000,000 would be allocated in the first four years.

President Roosevelt has set Treasury experts to studying the Wagner plan to determine how the money can be raised. He does not want the housing grants to interfere with his budget-balancing plans.

Building Industry Gains

These financial experts are also questioning the housing plans from another point of view. Some of them say that this is a bad time to begin such a program. The time when it was needed to "prime the pump" of recovery was back in 1930 or 1932, they say. Then private building was at a standstill.

True, the building industry is still regarded by these persons as the one major industry lagging behind, but it is picking up rapidly. Government competition for labor and material at this time, they warn, might hinder rather than help recovery.

During the 10 years from 1920 to 1929, about 540,000 urban dwellings were built in the United States each year. In 1935, only 103,000 were built. In 1936, the number had pulled up to 216,000.

On the other hand, proponents of the Wagner bill take the attitude that "there's no time like the present" to begin eradicating a social evil that has been hanging over the nation for a long time. Advocates of the measure say, it is more costly in the long run to keep slums than to rebuild them. Authoritative studies have shown that they breed

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the ninth.

Child Labor Law Defeated, 102-42, In N. Y. Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10—With the defeat of the Child Labor Amendment giving Congress "power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," today written for the thirteenth time in the record of New York State's Legislature, friends of the measure denied they were routed, declaring that the crushing adverse vote at Albany yesterday was "only the first skirmish in the battle to be waged for ratification."

Party lines split sharply over the issue in the long debate in the Assembly, where the decision has been pending since the upper house approved ratification last month, and the final roll call found 41 Democrats joined with 61 Republicans against the amendment and nine Democrats and 33 Republicans for it in a vote of 102 to 42. A sequent motion to reconsider the vote was refused even more decisively by a vote of 105 to 38.

In the face of a trend which appears to relegate the question to the legislative shelf for another year, proponents of ratification were reorganizing their lines for another attempt to win another test before this session adjourns. To obtain another vote now, a new resolution must be introduced, which would have to go back to the Senate for approval, where the Democratic leaders apparently were able to get it affirmed last month only by virtue of giving no notice of their intention to bring it up for a vote.

The legislators also obviously had lost interest in the move for a popular referendum on the issue, and, indeed, in the light of the vote outcome in the lower house on the ratification resolution, which was sponsored by Assemblyman Philip M. Kleinfeld (D) of New York City, defeat likewise would have met the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

President Denies 'Spineless Puppet' Court Is Intended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Replacing the insistent demands of his victory dinner speech with an approach of calmer reasoning last night in the first fireside talk of his second term, President Roosevelt was today preparing to leave for Warm Springs, Georgia, with the Supreme Court issue left for national debate.

His fireside talk was packed with strong argument but in a different vein. The attack on the present Supreme Court was strongly put, and the contentions were hard-hitting, but the atmosphere of delivery set a new note. Evidently the strategy for the immediate future, applied through the President's trip to Warm Springs and later to the gulf, is to attempt to sway public opinion by the gradual absorption of his line of argument.

The Chief Executive's two initial contributions to the discussion have been widely different in tone and content—the relatively quiet and moderate approach of the fireside talk being dictated by two factors: the unfavorable national reactions to his first speech, and the intended intimate nature of his fireside messages.

In last night's talk, the President produced new approaches to the court problem. Thus, he strikingly said: "We have reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the Constitution from the court and the court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme Court to the Constitution itself. We want a Supreme Court which will do justice under the Constitution—not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws and not of men."

Another line of argument developed by the President concerned the normal building-up of Supreme Court personnel. "It is the clear intention of our public policy to provide for a constant flow of new and younger blood into the judiciary," he said, pointing out that nearly every President appoints many district and circuit judges and a few members of the Supreme Court.

Until Mr. Roosevelt's first term, he reminded his hearers, practically every President of the United States had appointed at least one member of the court. President Taft appointed five members and named a chief justice; President Wilson three; President Harding four, including a chief justice; President Coolidge one; President

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Roosevelt's fireside chat text: Page 4.

Cummings Puts In Opening Plea For Court Plan

Attorney General Warns Senate U. S. Machine Is Out of Balance

Suggests Changes

Would Have Expanded Bench Resolve Into Groups to Handle More Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10 — Appearing as the first witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee and immediately following President Roosevelt's fireside appeal for the change in Supreme Court personnel, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, argued today that "our governmental machinery has gotten out of balance and that balance must be restored before it can effectively function."

He made his statement, largely a legalistic interpretation of the same arguments presented last night by Mr. Roosevelt, before a crowded, ornate Senate chamber, at which 19 Senators, 80 newspapermen and some 500 spectators crowded to hear the start of the historic testimony.

The President's plan is "the most effective remedy that has been suggested" declared Mr. Cummings after summarizing the Administration's position, and he decried the idea that it contains the "seeds of dictatorship."

"The ways of actual dictators and the manner in which they come into power make it clearly evident," he declared, "that the courts alone cannot resist their advance. Dictatorships grow out of ill-adjusted economic conditions, out of distress, out of fear, out of injustices—and when these forces are set in motion and dictatorships come into power, all laws, all precedents, all courts, all restraining influences are swept away."

How Court Might Work

It was Mr. Cummings' statistical figures of court conditions and specific discussion of how the enlarged Supreme Court might organize itself for "greater efficiency," that chiefly differentiated the statement from the Roosevelt address. The enlarged court, he said "might properly divide into groups for the consideration of applications for the review of cases." Painting a gloomy picture of the present "over-work" of Supreme Court judges, he argued that by the proposed panel system "five judges, considering half as many applications, could do more work than nine judges responsible for the whole number."

The Cummings idea for a group division of court labor was coupled with a proposal that only a "quorum of two thirds of the court" under enlarged membership should sit to hear cases not involving constitutional questions, "leaving the others free to write opinions or to examine applications for review." Only "by limiting the number of cases heard," he argued, has the court "been able to keep abreast of its self-determined docket."

The Cummings statement covered the "reckless use of injunctions"; the presence on the federal bench of "aged or infirm judges"; the allegedly crowded condition of federal dockets, and "the need of an effective system for the infusion of new blood into the judiciary."

Denies Packing Court

Mr. Cummings denied the court proposal involved "packing" the tribunal. Such a charge, he said, involved "three unwarranted assumptions — that the Chief Executive is not to be trusted; that the Senate can be misled; and that the appointee will be a 'spineless puppet.'"

He added:

"None of these assumptions is tenable. No one can 'pack' the Supreme Court. That would require the concurrence of the President, 49 senators, and the appointee himself — 51 eminent men in all—a preposterous suggestion."

Mr. Cummings ended at 11:30. Senator Borah asked the first question:

"Suppose the enlarged court should divide 7 to 8?" he said. "Wouldn't you still have a split decision? That's where the plan would fail, in my opinion; we'd be right back where we are now. We wouldn't have settled anything."

Mr. Cummings said he did not think this would happen if new progressive judges were appointed.

"That means appointing judges on your side!" interjected Senator King.

"Not on my side—not sympathetic to my views," answered Mr. Cummings quickly, "but sympathetic to the view that an act of Congress is constitutional unless proved not to be so beyond a reasonable doubt. If by that you mean sympathetic, yes, yes!"

Senator Borah: "But you would still have what you complain of—a five-to-four divided opinion."

The Goring of Whose Ox?

Mr. Cummings: "I did not complain of split decisions. I did complain of split decision which declared an act unconstitutional!"

Senator Borah: "But you still would have such split decisions?"

Mr. Cummings: "We'd have to ac-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Economics in the News

The Pittman Bill—No Guaranty of Peace, No Sign of Neutrality, but a Pledge of Political Non-Entanglement—A Jeffersonian Aim

By H. B. E.

Carlyle once wrote to Emerson, "The United States of America is the country, I believe, where they think fate can be averted and doomsday postponed by Act of Congress." The observation comes to mind as one studies the neutrality bill which has just passed the Senate. I find myself automatically describing the measure as a neutrality bill; in fact, the measure is now called the "Peace Act of 1937." Peace or neutrality, however—is it possible to legislate either?

To ask the question is to answer it: No. But it is some progress to stop calling the measure a means for insuring neutrality. Neutrality is a state of mind, and it is perfectly apparent that in any rift in international relations, private Americans will insist upon taking sides in their attitude toward it. The times are eloquent of this. Mayor LaGuardia's aspersions upon Herr Hitler are an example of the lack of neutrality in American thought today. In the circumstances it would have been flying in the face of the patent facts to enact neutrality. Neutrality of thought in a world that is as crowded as was Juvenal's Rome is an extra-planetary concept; it simply does not belong in this world of ours.

* * *

Moreover, legislation on the Pittman model, which differs very little from the bill now on its way through the House, had no business ever to be described as neutrality legislation, even if the public thought was neutral. Loans and munitions are banned to belligerents, while exports of raw materials may be put on a "cash and carry" basis; that is, may be restrained from shipment on American vessels, though allowed to be sold to those belligerents who can appear at tidewater with the money to buy them and the ships to carry them away. That is not neutrality in any view of international law. For, if carried out, the measure obviously makes the United States the economic ally of the strongest belligerent.

Suppose there was a war in Europe in which Britain was a party. Britain being by far the strongest sea and financial power in Europe, this bill would make the United States Britain's ally. It is somewhat amazing that British commentators seem to be oblivious of this fact. In any war between Pacific powers the United States would be in the same relation toward Japan. If that is neutrality, words have no meaning.

If the bill does not serve neutrality, does it serve peace? No; for the insurance of peace is the absence of war. What is serving peace is the commercial policy abroad being pursued by the United States. Sixteen trade agreements have already been signed, and the policy back of them is the only one in progress which is attempting the Sisyphean task of restraining mankind from going down a steep place.

* * *

Singlehanded, the Roosevelt Administration is striving to bring the world back to economic liberation on the principle of a "free field and no favor." One cannot be too critical of the lack of co-operation on the part of the other leading nations. For, at this stage of the international crisis, the United States is the only nation that can afford to take a long view and a wide view. That's the pity of it. Connected with the Hull policy is the discussion at Geneva aimed at opening up areas of raw materials to the "have not" nations. As in disarmament, the United States is actively co-operating in this activity, and it is practically the only great power which does not come to the conference as a raw material monopolist.

What the Pittman bill does serve is non-entanglement. The measure is based upon a theory that war is now going on. As one looks at the barbed-wire entanglements and economic weapons situated on top of tariff walls, one is inclined to agree with the theory. Should Americans get mixed up with it? The vote 63-6 in favor of the Pittman bill reveals a resounding American answer in the negative. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the cause of world peace would not be served by American entanglement in the political controversies in present-day Europe. The secret of living together amicably cannot be guaranteed by a broker residing 3000 miles away. It must be discovered by experience, as the states in the American Union discovered it 150 years ago.

What the United States is saying today, therefore, is what Jefferson once said:

"We will get away from what the nations say about international law and we will enact domestic legislation with a view of avoiding being embroiled in a war."

It is to be hoped that such an aim can be accomplished by Act of Congress.

Britain to Expend $1,250,000 on Arms In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 10 (AP)—Ireland was brought into Europe's rearmament race today with the surprise decision of the British War Office to spend more than $1,250,000 on Northern Ireland's defenses.

The program will be confined strictly to the six-county area of Northern Ireland, while the Free State to the south will be content with maintenance of its present standing army.

The plans included $825,000 for a new army depot following decisions to revive two defunct Northern Ireland regimental battalions with a total strength of 1500 men.

How to Make Lawns Greener, Agronomy Professor Tells All

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10 (AP)—With spring just around the corner, George M. McClure of the Ohio State University faculty told today how to make the grass grow greener.

Mr. McClure, an instructor in the Department of Agronomy, is regarded as a national authority on grasses. A soils chemist by vocation, Mr. McClure said he started his studies in grasses as a hobby. Now he devotes much of his time to determining how to make golf courses, athletic fields, and lawn symphonies in lush green.

"The secret of green grass depends, first of all, on good soil," he explained.

"The home owner who desires a carpet of green velvet about his dwelling would do better to put his money in rich top soil instead of depending upon fertilizer alone for a beautiful lawn. The same thing holds true for golf courses, football fields and other athletic sites where games are played upon turf.

"About a year and a half is required to get a good sod. Seeding should be done in the fall and grass should be fertilized at least once a year."

Mr. McClure estimated that about 250 pounds of seed would be about right for producing a satisfactory gridiron covering, but that from four to five tons would be required for an average 18-hole golf course.

For football fields, baseball diamonds and other outdoor athletic plants where games are played on grass, he recommended Kentucky blue grass because it could "take it."

For fairways which would permit a golf ball to set up well instead of nestling down, he advised a mixture of Kentucky blue grass, drought-resisting fescue and bent grass such as that found on greens.

Bent grass, he explained, was ideal for those greens beloved by all putters, because it produced a smooth, even surface and could be kept closely cropped.

One of the important needs often overlooked in producing "green pastures," he said, was surface and underground drainage. He estimated that 60 miles of tile had been laid for drainage under the 27-hole golf course which will be opened by the university in 1938.

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Progressive Afghan Premier On Visit to European Capitals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain has been entertaining a welcome visitor in Sirdar Mohamed Hashim Kahn, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and one of those chiefly responsible for the transformation of that once lawless kingdom into a progressive and peaceful state.

Afghanistan is as big as France, with 6,500,000 inhabitants. Situated in Central Asia, midway between Russian and Indian territories, it remained until the present century an untamed "buffer" territory, almost entirely shut off from ordinary intercourse with the outside world.

A turbulent history associated it with wave after wave of Moslem conquerors who, centuries before the British appeared upon the scene, swept through the Khyber Pass into India, where they founded at Delhi the empire of the Great Moguls. So lately as seven years ago, its capital city, Kabul, was in the merciless hands of "Bucha Saquo" (the water carrier's son), a robber baron, who terrorized it for nine months after driving out a progressive ruler in King Amanullah.

Sirdar Mohamed was one of four brothers, the leader being King Nadir, who challenged and defeated the usurper after an adventurous campaign in which the issue long hung uncertain. This done, the Sirdar became his royal brother's right-hand man in introducing law and order, building roads and encouraging education and trade, so that Afghanistan has settled down to a period of peace and prosperity unparalleled in the long history of that turbulent state.

In 1933, King Nadir was assassinated, but so firm was the system of personal rule which had been established that the present King, Zahir Shah, though young in years, was able peacefully to ascend his father's throne, where he has since carried on the administration successfully with the guiding help of the Prime Minister who had done so much before.

Afghanistan's relations with both India and Russia are now friendly. Trade is increasing. Education is improving. Economic resources are being exploited with the aid of foreign experts. The Mullah or Moslem priest is still an important element in the government, but this often unprogressive influence has not been allowed to get out of control.

The Sirdar has been received here by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, and has been getting into touch with other leading British officials. He has already visited Berlin and other European capitals, and it is understood that he returns shortly to his duties in Kabul.

Liquor Authority Plans Radio Talks On State Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—With the express intention that the public should be "aroused from its apathy toward the problem of liquor control," the New York State Liquor Authority yesterday placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature its 1936 report containing an "imperative" plan for disseminating facts on the subject of liquor and its effects, based on impartial research.

The Authority declared it is preparing to send out phonograph records for use in electrically transcribed radio programs, containing this information.

According to the report, the public needs to be taught to understand the provisions of the alcoholic beverage control law and their purpose, "so that the law and its effectiveness may be intelligently judged."

This aspect of the authority's work is under the direction of Mrs. John S. Sheppard, one of the members of the board, who said each record would constitute a five-minute talk on temperance promotion. The first series of six records will be ready for distribution by the end of this month, she said.

The report says that the authority issued 47,239 liquor licenses and 25,024 permits in 1936, for which it had collected $17,370,569, which accrues to the State. The total receipts, including license fees and bond forfeitures, were placed at $18,786,594.

The State Liquor Authority, operating on an appropriation of $522,763, has returned to the State the sum of $18,263,831, Henry E. Bruckman, chairman of the authority, reported.

Bartel Named Secretary

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—W. P. Bartel of La Crosse, Wis., was appointed secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission today. He has been associated with the commission 31 years and director of the bureau of service for the past 14.

Visits Europe

Sport and General
Sirdar Mohamed Hashim Khan
Prime Minister of Afghanistan

Furniture Workers' Strike in Ontario Settled Peaceably

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The strike of furniture workers in Ontario, involving more than 1000 employees in 11 cities, was settled after a week's peace efforts by B. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor for the Province, and Louis Fine, Industrial Standards officer, it was announced by David Croll, Minister of Labor.

The men returned to their jobs after the signing of an agreement by manufacturers and union representatives to the effect that the minimum wage will stand until the conferences are held under the Industrial Standards Act to work out details of wages and hours, said Mr. Croll. He intimated that both sides showed a desire to co-operate with the officers of the Department of Labor and to end the strike.

De Valera Voices 'Detachment' On Coronation Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State's official attitude to the forthcoming coronation of King George VI has now been stated in the Dail by Eamon de Valera as "one of detachment and protest."

There is nothing surprising in the announcement of the president of the Executive Council, although a statement from him has been eagerly awaited. The Saorstat Government's attitude to the coming celebrations probably represents the majority of opinion in the Saorstat. Certainly there has been nothing in the way of coronation preparations going on here.

Interest in London's preparations is taken mainly by the people who represent the opposition to the present Government here. Press coverage of the coming celebrations is negligible, except in such a paper as the Irish Times, Conservative, and in the English dailies and periodicals which are read here. Movie news reels barely touch on these subjects and little prominence is given to the public engagements of English royalty, which is such a feature of news reels in Britain.

Interest Without Display

Nevertheless even if there are no bunting, flags and cheering crowds in the Free State on May 12, there will probably be a wider interest in the events than is outwardly manifest.

The occasion which led to Mr. de Valera's statement was a question asking whether the Minister for External Affairs had received any communication from the British regarding the proposed coronation oath and whether he would state the terms of the oath and say whether the Executive Council had agreed to them.

Mr. de Valera replied that he had been kept informed of certain changes that had been proposed for the purpose, on the one hand, of bringing the oath into harmony with the Statute of Westminster and, on the other, of making it clear "that that part of the oath which deals with the Protestant reformed religion concerned the United Kingdom alone."

Religious Attitude Cited

"The question of obtaining our approval for the oath did not arise," Mr. de Valera said. "I had made it clear that our attitude toward the whole coronation ceremony must be one of detachment and protest while our country was partitioned and while the coronation service implied discrimination, as it still does, against the religion to which the majority of our people belong."

The reference in the coronation oath to the King defending the Protestant faith, by implication, in all his Dominions, has now been restricted to defending the Protestant faith in the United Kingdom alone.

It has been suggested that the oath as it stands is still objectionable to Roman Catholics in the Six Counties of Northern Ireland, which are included in the United Kingdom.

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Japanese Journalist Sails For U. S. as Good-Will Envoy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Osaka Mainichi, one of Japan's leading newspapers, has just dispatched the head of its international department, Ken Sato, to America as a "good-will envoy." He received an enthusiastic sendoff at the pier at Yokohama from about a hundred members of the staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, sister newspaper of the Mainichi.

Mr. Sato expects to spend several months in America, traveling about the country for the double purpose of becoming acquainted with American conditions and lecturing on Japan. With typically Japanese journalistic forethought and enterprise, the cover design has already been prepared for a 500-page illustrated book, to be entitled "America and Japan in Amity and Trade," which Mr. Sato will publish on his return from America.

The Mainichi is inclined to specialize in "good-will missions" and to invest its correspondents with the character of "good-will envoys." Mr. Sato, who is a graduate of the University of Illinois and holds an M. A. degree from the University of Chicago, has visited Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines in a capacity similar to that in which he has just departed for America.

Devoting an editorial to Mr. Sato's mission on the day of his departure, the English-language edition of the Mainichi offered the following comment on American-Japanese relations:

"The outstanding problems between Japan and America are not many at present. Among them the immigration controversy looms as one of the most difficult of solution. It has, in fact, been casting shadows upon otherwise amicable relations. We wonder what harm there would be in applying the quota system to Japan.

"Even granting that the armaments today are the cumulative effects of these problems is not their enormous cost too high a price for the nations to pay? Upon bidding bon voyage to our good-will envoy we earnestly hope that our endeavors may stimulate collective efforts for amity in all directions between Japan and the United States. It would be impossible to conceive a better and more constructive 'national defense' than this."

Mr. Sato is taking with him a sword of rare craftsmanship, donated by Kanenaga Fujiwara, descendant of a long line of famous swordsmiths in the town of Seki, in Gifu prefecture, and also a packet of letters from Japanese high school students to students in America.

Mid-Pacific to Yield Air Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Jarvis island, lying 1400 miles due south of Hawaii and almost at the exact center of the Pacific where the 160th meridian crosses the equator, will be transformed soon into the second American land plane base on an air route to the Antipodes.

Construction of an airport on Jarvis' flat, treeless surface will begin as soon as WPA workers and Department of Interior officials complete construction of a base on Howland island, which lies 1000 miles west of Jarvis.

The Howland airport, according to a statement by Richard B. Black, field representative of the Department of Interior and administrator of the equatorial islands, was begun first to accommodate Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam's around the world flight via Honolulu, Howland and New Guinea.

"From the earliest occupation of these islands," Mr. Black said, "it has been planned to grade and prepare the surfaces for use of land planes.

"When it was found that Miss Amelia Earhart was contemplating a flight around the world it was decided to build the field on Howland immediately in order that it might be ready for use by the flying public."

The coast guard cutter Roger B. Taney will sail from Honolulu for Howland to stand by during the flight.

Following Miss Earhart's landing and subsequent takeoff from Howland for New Guinea it is thought probable the Taney will transport equipment and personnel from Howland to Jarvis to begin construction of the air base on the latter island.

Although the Department of Interior has maintained a colony on Baker Island, which is only 40 miles from Howland, Mr. Black said construction of an airport on Baker was not contemplated because of its proximity to Howland and because its surface is sometimes completely washed across by huge breakers.

Robert M. Campbell, representative of the bureau of air commerce, recently surveyed the Jarvis field and estimated it would take only about three days to prepare the surface to receive a land plane.

Jarvis has an area of about ten square miles and an average elevation of about twenty feet. Its surface is much smoother than that of Howland and is covered with only a thin growth of scrubby shrubs.

Greatest difficulty workers will experience in accomplishing the Jarvis project will not be the actual work of surfacing the island but is more likely to be the heavy job of getting heavy tractors and other equipment through the surf.

Mountainous breakers thundered a mighty challenge when the airport expedition attempted a landing on Howland.

Three surf boats were turned end over end. A pontoon carrying tractor parts was swamped. Fortunately none of the personnel sustained serious injuries in these maneuvers and no valuable property was lost.

Jarvis lies on a direct route from Honolulu to New Zealand. Howland would be a more advantageous base for a route from Honolulu to Australia.

Swift Penalty Asked On Drunken Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—Quicker action in revoking the licenses of drunken and hit-run motorists is sought in a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate by Senator George A. Rupp of Allentown and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Motor Federation.

The bill provides that magistrates shall forward to the Safety Section of the Department of Revenue within 10 days after the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of a motorist guilty of a misdeneanor or felony, a full report of the violation.

Under the present law the revocation of a license cannot take place until the courts have disposed of the case—a process which may take many months. Under the Rupp Bill the offending motorist will be called for a hearing on license revocation two weeks after the violation.

Keystone Auto Clubs Oppose Police Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—Proposed merging of the Pennsylvania state police and the state highway patrol is being strongly opposed by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia and other clubs in the Pennsylvania Motor Federation on the ground that it would be another form of diversion of highway funds, according to Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the club.

"We are definitely opposed to this plan," he stated, "for the reason that the functions of these two units are diametrically opposed. One is concerned with crime and the apprehension of criminals; the other is chiefly a safety unit. One department has a general job, the other a specific one.

"The motorists, paying for the safety unit out of the motor license fund, should not be called upon at any time to pay wholly or in part for maintaining any unit unless its work is primarily concerned with the safety and convenience of the highways.

"To merge the two bodies would mean that motorists would be paying for a combined unit that in all probability would have as its major concern the investigation of criminal actions, rather than the fostering of safety on the highways."

Students of Alberta To See Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Through arrangements now being completed by the Overseas Education League, 14 Alberta students will be chosen to journey to England in May to view the coronation procession as part of the proposed delegation of 200 boys and girls from Canadian schools who will "go to London to see the Queen."

These students will be chosen either by the school principals or by student vote, and the provincial department of education will select the schools throughout the Province from which these 14 fortunate young people will be chosen. Not more than one student will be taken from any of the 14 schools so selected in Alberta.

Employed Women In Holland Faced By Curb on Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — More jobs for heads of families through restriction of women's labor in industry is the idea behind a bill introduced by the Government.

There is a striking disproportion between the number of unemployed women and the number of foreign women (chiefly German and Austrian girls) employed as domestic servants in Netherlands homes, hotels and boarding houses.

On Nov. 14, 1936, there were 384,875 unemployed men in the Netherlands and 17,880 unemployed women. On the other hand, there are more than 45,000 foreign women employed. So it is suggested that if only a third of the foreign women could be replaced by Netherlands women, there would be, theoretically, no more women unemployed in the Netherlands. Moreover, their regular place in industry, it is argued, could be taken by men who are heads of a family.

In certain branches of industry, therefore, there will be less opportunity for women workers.

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Canada's Budget for Defense Stirred Challenge by C. C. F.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The whole cause of Canadian rearmament was at stake when the defense estimates were passed after six days of wrangling The motion against the defense appropriation of $34,000,000 was submitted by Grant MacNeil of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. It was finally defeated by a vote of 191 to 17, only a few outside of the C. C. F. group supporting the motion.

The C. C. F., and a few Liberals purported to see in the $13,000,000 increase for defense a definite commitment of Canada to the international armament race and future wars. Defense against who and what? they demanded. Admittedly there are no enemies at our doors and thefore the fighting planes and gunboats must be intended for offensive purposes abroad, they contended.

Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defense, assured them again and again that the appropriation was solely for the defense of Canada in the event of an invasion. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, asked "if there must be some national defense is it not proper that it should be at least a little efficient, a little effective?"

It was understood that both ministers and other Liberals who defended the appropriation were arguing more to convince the people of Quebec Province than Labor and Socialist members of the House. Quebec has always been extremely nationalist and can see no excuse for becoming involved in any war beyond its borders. The Conservatives have considered it good politics to take no part in the debate, although they are strongly on the side of greater preparedness and even empire defense policies.

A vote of $11,390,000 for the Royal Canadian Air Force, chiefly to provide for 102 new airplanes, awoke the hottest opposition from J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the C. C. F. It also brought the warmest defense from the Government benches. The inclusion of bombing planes could only mean offensive warfare in Europe or Asia, warned Mr. Woodsworth in a burst of fiery eloquence.

Saratoga Springs Opposes Relocation of Railroad

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 10 (AP)—Opposition by a 20 to 5 vote to the proposed $3,000,000 relocation of all tracks of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad in this city was recorded yesterday. The vote was taken after a city council public hearing. Forty persons attended, 15 not voting.

The council previously has twice gone on record as opposing the relocation in connection with a grade crossing elimination program. After studying the project for six years, the Public Service Commission this winter asked the Legislature to determine whether it had the power to order relocation of all the tracks of any railroad as part of a grade crossing elimination order.

Abalone-Californian 'White Elephant'

Growing heaps of shell, suitable for manufacture of buttons and novelties, pile up along coast; ready market is waiting in East but state law prohibits the export of unfinished product.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—Tourists in California find it novel to have abalone chowder served in a huge abalone shell at a seafood restaurant on Fishermen's Wharf in Monterey.

A walk up Alvarado street to an art and curio store reveals all kinds of jewelry and novelties ranging from tiny paper knives to elaborate lampshades, made from highly polished abalone shells of brilliant iridescent blues and greens.

The visitor is amazed to discover that the native Californian, particularly the native of Monterey county, fails to echo his enthusiasm. The Californian has seen abalone shells since childhood. His only interest in them is the desire to get rid of them.

Mountains of Shells

The Monterey citizen can take his guest to the sanddunes at Seaside and show him tons of abalone shells in heaps like rolling hills. And there are more shells at Avila, about 125 miles down the coast in San Luis Obispo county.

Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties are eager to get rid of these shells which are piling up at the rate of about 700,000 pounds a year at Seaside, and at a slower pace at Avila.

There are potential markets for them. In eastern states, particularly New York, button manufacturers would pay about $90 a ton for these shells and be glad to get them. But a California law prohibits any portion of an abalone, meat or shell, from leaving the State, except in the finished, polished product of buttons, finger-rings, lamp shades, and other forms of jewelry and novelties.

Demand Exceeds Supply

The native Californian has no quarrel with the ban on export of abalone meat. In fact, he finds it satisfactorily tickling to his palate. Despite the growing mountains of shells at Seaside and Avila, California does not produce enough abalone food to satisfy the California demand. Abalone steaks are sliced and packed at Monterey and Avila for shipment to all parts of the State, where they command from 28 to 32 cents a pound retail. Better than 80 cents a pound could be obtained for this meat in eastern states.

Purely as a matter of conservation, in order to retain a relatively cheap food for local consumption, California preserves the law which prohibits the export of the food of the abalone. But the no-expert law as it applies to the shells is something else.

The lone California manufacturer of abalone shell buttons, jewelry and novelties is credited with blocking the shipment of abalone shells outside that State.

Abalone Divers

While the abalone can be found above water and just below the surface at low tide, fish and game laws provide that for commercial purposes the shell fish must be taken not less than 20 feet below the extreme low-tide level. Only in calm weather can the diving be done and when the sea is rough no abalones are taken.

The capacity of a fishing boat is from 400 to 600 dozen a week. About 44,000 dozens of abalones are taken a year. There is a closed season from Jan. 16 to March 16.

A renewed attempt is to be made in the next legislature to repeal the law which prohibits the export of the shells. California abalone fishermen would like to reap a profit from these shells, instead of piling them on the sands at Seaside and Avila.

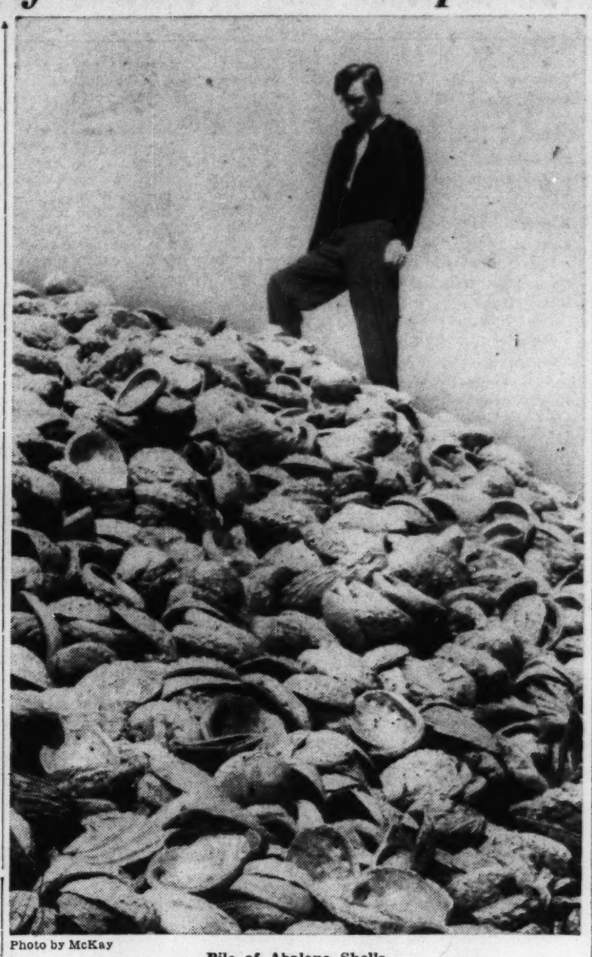

Photo by McKay

Pile of Abalone Shells

Conductor Billed Over Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—After a five-hour rehearsal yesterday with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor, admonished the players to be careful or he would keep them for another three hours, advised a woman—a newspaper photographer—that she was using the wrong kind of camera lens, and with unabated energy went on to discuss his plans for this summer, which sound like a Cook's tour of Europe.

Mr. Rodzinski goes to London on June 22 to conduct some of the coronation concerts; to Paris on June 30, for a concert which is part of the Exposition program; to Salzburg, where he opens the festival season; and on to engagements in Vienna, Prague, Budapest and possibly Poland.

After that, he remarked, "I shall return to my home city of Cleveland."

A naturalized citizen, after his 12 years of residence in the United States, Mr. Rodzinski is conducting the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the oldest in the country, now in its 96th year. His plans, he outlined yesterday, are toward an enriched and larger program outside the usual symphonic routine.

Mr. Rodzinski refused to admit that he had more enjoyment himself from the colorful numbers on his programs, remarking primly:

"Whatever I do I do always with pleasure, and I would play nothing which I did not love."

On his return from Europe he will go back to Cleveland, where he has for four years conducted the orchestra.

"Even a gipsy has to have a home," he said; "and I regard Cleveland as my home town."

C. P. Rail Head Appeals to Labor On Pay Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dispatched a message to all company employees working under wage agreements, who are to decide within the next three weeks whether or not they will go on strike with those of the Canadian National Railways, in an effort to have a 10 per cent pay cut restored.

Sir Edward's statement reviewed the factors which led the MacLean Conciliation Board to refuse the demand of 117,000 organized railwaymen for restoration of the 10 per cent deduction in their wages instituted in 1931. Instead the board recommended reduction to 7 per cent before the end of this year.

Managements of both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific lines have already accepted the board's advice, augmenting February pay checks of union and non-union workers by restoration of 1 per cent of the wage cut. Additional 1 per cent restorations will be paid in August and November.

Only definite assurance of improved economic conditions and prospect of increased railway revenues would justify the rise in operating costs necessary to grant the unions' broader demand, Sir Edward explains in his message to the unionized workers. The combined gross revenues for the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. averaged $441,000,000 in 1926 and 1927, while the revenues for 1936 would be about $292,000,000. Wages were cut but 10 per cent. Real wages have, however, been maintained, for in September, 1936, $90 would buy as much in commodities as $100 would in 1926. Hence, there has been no reduction in the men's standard of living. Industrial wages are considerably lower than those paid by the railways.

Quoting from the report of the Board of Conciliation, Sir Edward stated that unless there is an increase in freight rate, or Government advances are granted, the request of the men for the entire abolition of the pay cut is not practicable, and that the board does not consider that there is any obligation on the railways to abolish the pay cut on the chance of increased revenues this year.

Increased earnings, it is stated, may come this year, but not without elements of uncertainty.

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671 BROADWAY, Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV., Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE....Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
905 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

• Mail Orders...160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hoffman Accuses Women of Hurting His Labor Standing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 10—New Jersey's League of Women Voters today stood rebuked by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, who accused the organization of "a rare and unusual attempt" to misrepresent his position with regard to labor and labeled the "sit-down" strike a symbol of Communism.

Nearly a month ago the Governor attacked "sit-down" tactics of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Michigan, and warned that such conduct would not be tolerated or permitted by the people of this State. He asserted he would use the "entire resources of the State" to prevent seizure of property in New Jersey.

Replying to a resolution by the directors of the Women Voters' League, which said they deplored "any proposal that a man or a number of men shall be shot without trial for committing a trespass," he wrote:

"The 'sit-down' strike is a symbol of Communism, which, I suppose, is all right if you want Communism. I don't. The 'sit-down' strike has, as its basic principle, a deliberate disregard for what we have always regarded as hallowed property rights, and it is inevitably followed by contempt for honorable judicial procedure."

Hoffman Signs 2 Bills To Cut N. J. City Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 10—Two Senate bills designed to lower municipal tax rates through easing of the "cash budget" requirements, today were law with Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's signature. The measures would defer until 1938 budget requirements for mandatory appropriations for floating debt and unpaid municipal obligations and extend for a month the time for adoption of budgets.

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It's a grand thrill ... the Easter Parade ... the shows ... sightseeing ... 1001 things to do and see.
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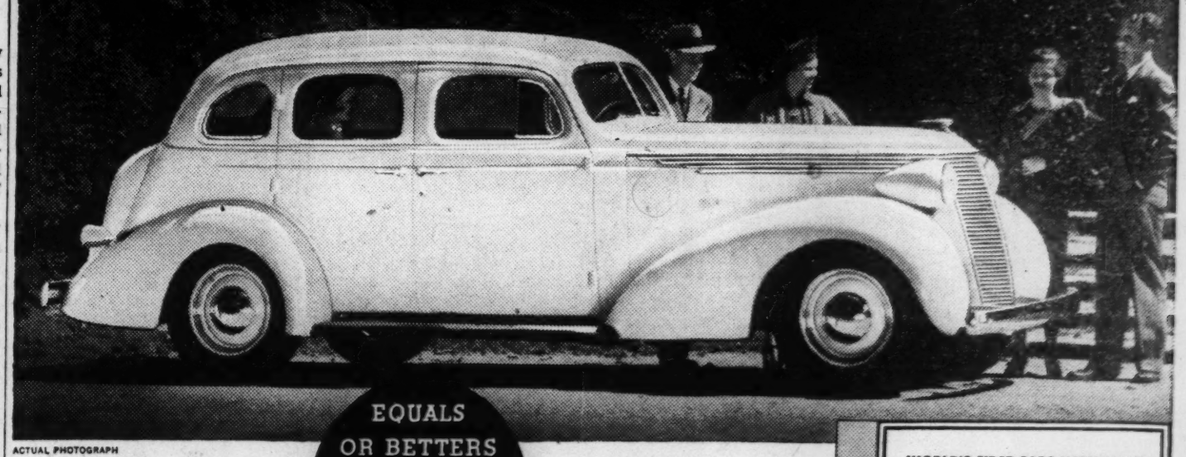
ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH
EQUALS OR BETTERS ECONOMY OF LOWEST PRICED CARS!
TAKE a look at the sensational record that Studebaker is making in sales gains! Check the great and growing numbers of Studebaker owners this year who were buyers of lowest priced cars in former years!
One fact stands out as clear as daylight: the big 1937 Studebaker must have impressive price appeal as well as eye-appeal to be selling so remarkably. And a car for car comparison will convince you that you'll do better to invest in a Studebaker than in any other car you can name!
For just a few cents a day more than cars that seemingly cost less to buy, you get the extra value of Studebaker size, of Studebaker construction, engineering and innovations: and the almost incredible new Studebaker gas and oil savings which equal or better those of lowest priced cars.
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Text of President Roosevelt's Fireside Radio Chat on Court

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP) The text of President Roosevelt's speech last night on the judiciary follows:

Last Thursday I described in detail certain economic problems which everyone admits now face the nation. For the many messages which have come to me after that speech, and which it is physically impossible to answer individually, I take this means of saying "thank you."

Tonight, sitting at my desk in the White House I make my first radio report to the people in my second term of office.

I am reminded of that evening in March, four years ago, when I made my first radio report to you. We were then in the midst of the great banking crisis.

Soon after, with the authority of the Congress, we asked the nation to turn over all of its privately held gold, dollar for dollar, to the Government of the United States.

Today's recovery proves how right that policy was.

But when, almost two years later, it came before the Supreme Court, its constitutionality was upheld only by a five-to-four vote. The change of one vote would have thrown all the affairs of this great nation back into hopeless chaos. In effect, four justices ruled that the right under a private contract to exact a pound of flesh was more sacred than the main objectives of the Constitution to establish an enduring nation.

Once Burned Twice Shy

In 1933 you and I knew that we must never let our economic system get completely out of joint again—that we could not afford to take the risk of another great depression.

We also became convinced that the only way to avoid a repetition of those dark days was to have a government with power to prevent and to cure the abuses and the inequalities which had thrown that system out of joint.

We then began a program of remedying those abuses and inequalities — to give balance and stability to our economic system—to make it bomb-proof against the causes of 1929.

Today we are only part-way through that program—and recovery is speeding up to a point where the dangers of 1929 are again becoming possible, not this week or month perhaps, but within a year or two.

National laws are needed to complete that program. Individual or local or state effort alone cannot protect us in 1937 any better than ten years ago.

It will take time—and plenty of time—to work out our remedies administratively even after legislation is passed. To complete our program of protection in time, therefore, we cannot delay one moment in making certain that our national government has power to carry through.

Four years ago action did not come until the eleventh hour. It was almost too late.

If we learned anything from the depression we will not allow ourselves to run around in new circles of futile discussion and debate, always postponing the day of decision.

A Mandate by the People

The American people have learned from the depression. For in the last three national elections an overwhelming majority of them voted a mandate that the Congress and the President begin the task of providing that protection—not after long years of debate, but now.

The courts, however, have cast doubts on the ability of the elected Congress to protect us against catastrophe by meeting squarely our modern social and economic conditions.

We are at a crisis in our ability to proceed with that protection. It is a quiet crisis. There are no lines of depositors outside closed banks. But to the far-sighted it is far-reaching in its possibilities of injury to America.

I want to talk with you very simply about the need for present action in this crisis—the need to meet the unanswered challenge of one third of a nation ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed.

Last Thursday I described the American form of government as a three-horse team provided by the Constitution to the American people so that their field might be plowed. The three horses are, of course, the three branches of government—the Congress, the Executive and the Courts. Two of the horses are pulling in unison today; the third is not. Those who have intimated that the President of the United States is trying to drive that team overlook the simple fact that the President, as Chief Executive, is himself one of the three horses.

It Is the People Who Drive

It is the American people themselves who are in the driver's seat.

It is the American people themselves who want the furrow plowed.

It is the American people themselves who expect the third horse to pull in unison with the other two.

I hope that you have re-read the Constitution of the United States. Like the Bible, it ought to be read again and again.

It is an easy document to understand when you remember that it was called into being because the Articles of Confederation under which the original 13 states tried to operate after the Revolution showed the need of a national government with power enough to handle national problems. In its preamble, the Constitution states that it was intended to form a more perfect union and promote the general welfare; and the powers given to the Congress to carry out those purposes can be best described by saying that they were all the powers needed to meet each and every problem which then had a national character and which could not be met by merely local action.

But the framers went further. Having in mind that in succeeding generations many other problems then undreamed of would become national problems, they gave to the Congress the ample broad powers "to levy taxes . . . and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

For More Perfect Union

That, my friends, is what I honestly believe to have been the clear and underlying purpose of the patriots who wrote a federal constitution to create a national government with national power, intended as they said, "to form a more perfect union . . . for ourselves and our posterity."

For nearly 20 years there was no conflict between the Congress and the Court. Then, in 1803, Congress passed a statute which the Court said violated an express provision of the Constitution. The Court claimed the power to declare it unconstitutional and did so declare it. But a little later the Court itself admitted that it was an extraordinary power to exercise, and through Mr. Justice Washington laid down this limitation upon it: "It is but a decent respect due to the wisdom, the integrity and the patriotism of the legislative body, by which any law is passed, to presume in favor of its validity until its violation of the Constitution is proved beyond all reasonable doubt."

But since the rise of the modern movement for social and economic progress through legislation, the court has more and more often and more and more boldly asserted a power to veto laws passed by the Congress and state legislatures in complete disregard of this original limitation.

In the last four years the sound rule of giving statutes the benefit of all reasonable doubt has been cast aside. The court has been acting not as a judicial body, but as a policy-making body.

Says Court Assumed Power

When the Congress has sought to stabilize national agriculture, to improve the conditions of labor, to safeguard business against unfair competition, to protect our national resources, and in many other ways, to serve our clearly national needs, the majority of the court has been assuming the power to pass on the wisdom of these acts of the Congress—and to approve or disapprove the public policy written into these laws.

That is not only my accusation. It is the accusation of most distinguished justices of the present Supreme Court. I have not the time to quote to you all the language used by dissenting justices in many of these cases. But in the case holding the Railroad Retirement Act unconstitutional, for instance, Chief Justice Hughes said in a dissenting opinion that the majority opinion was "a departure from sound principles," and placed "an unwarranted limitation upon the commerce clause." And three other justices agreed with him.

In the case holding the AAA unconstitutional, Justice Stone said of the majority opinion that it was a "tortured construction of the Constitution." And two other justices agreed with him.

In the case holding the New York Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional, Justice Stone said that the majority were actually reading into the Constitution their own "personal economic predilections," and that if the legislative power is not left free to choose the methods of solving the problems of poverty, subsistence and health of large numbers in the community, then "Government is to be rendered impotent." And two other justices agreed with him.

In the face of these dissenting opinions, there is no basis for the claim made by some members of the court that something in the Constitution has compelled them regretfully to thwart the will of the people.

In the face of such dissenting opinions, it is perfectly clear, that as Chief Justice Hughes has said: "We are under a Constitution but the Constitution is what the judges say it is."

The court in addition to the proper use of its judicial functions has improperly set itself up as a third house of the Congress—a super-legislature, as one of the justices has called it—reading into the Constitution words and implications which are not there, and which were never intended to be there.

We have, therefore, reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the Constitution from the court and the court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme Court to the Constitution itself. We want a Supreme Court which will do justice under the Constitution—not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws and not of men.

I want—as all Americans want—an independent judiciary as proposed by the framers of the Constitution. That means a Supreme Court that will enforce the Constitution as written—that will refuse to amend the Constitution by the arbitrary exercise of judicial power—amendment by judicial say-so. It does not mean a judiciary so independent that it can deny the existence of facts universally recognized.

As to Amendments

How, then, could we proceed to perform the mandate given us? It was said in last year's Democratic platform, "If these problems cannot be effectively solved within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure the power to enact those laws, adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety, and safeguard economic security." In other words, we said we would seek an amendment only if every other possible means by legislation were to fail.

When I commenced to review the situation with the problem squarely before me, I came by a process of elimination to the conclusion that, short of amendments, the only method which was clearly constitutional, and would at the same time carry out other much needed reforms, was to infuse new blood into all our courts. We must have men worthy and equipped to carry out impartial justice. But, at the same time, we must have judges who will bring to the courts a present-day sense of the Constitution—judges who will retain in the courts the judicial functions of a court, and reject the legislative powers which the courts have today assumed.

In 45 out of the 48 states of the Union, judges are chosen not for life but for a period of years. In many states judges must retire at the age of 70. Congress has provided financial security by offering life pensions at full pay for federal judges on all courts who are willing to retire at 70. In the case of Supreme Court justices, that pension is $20,000 a year. But all federal judges, once appointed, can, if they choose, hold office for life, no matter how old they may get to be.

He States His Proposal

What is my proposal? It is simply this: Whenever a judge or justice of any federal court has reached the age of seventy and does not avail himself of the opportunity to retire on a pension, a new member shall be appointed by the President then in office, with the approval, as required by the Constitution, of the Senate of the United States.

That plan has two chief purposes. By bringing into the judicial system a steady and continuing stream of new and younger blood, I hope, first, to make the administration of all federal justices speedier and, therefore, less costly; secondly, to bring to the decision of social and economic problems younger men who have had personal experience and contact with modern facts and circumstances under which average men have to live and work. This plan will save our national constitution from hardening of the judicial arteries.

The number of judges to be appointed would depend wholly on the decision of present judges now over 70, or those who would subsequently reach the age of 70.

If, for instance, any one of the six justices of the Supreme Court now over the age of 70 should retire as provided under the plan, no additional place would be created. Consequently, although there never can be more than 15, there may be only 14, or 13, or 12. And there may be only nine.

There is nothing novel or radical about this idea. It seeks to maintain the federal bench in full vigor. It has been discussed and approved by many persons of high authority ever since a similar proposal passed the House of Representatives in 1869.

No Spineless Puppets

Why was the age fixed at 70? Because the laws of many states, the practice of the civil service, the regulations of the Army and Navy, and the rules of many of our universities and of almost every great private business enterprise, commonly fix the retirement at 70 years or less.

The statute would apply to all the courts in the federal system. There is general approval so far as the lower federal courts are concerned. The plan has met opposition only so far as the Supreme Court of the United States itself is concerned. If such a plan is good for the lower courts it certainly ought to be equally good for the highest court, from which there is no appeal.

Those opposing this plan have sought to arouse prejudice and fear by crying that I am seeking to "pack" the Supreme Court and that a baneful precedent will be established.

What do they mean by the words "packing the court"?

Let me answer this question with a bluntness that will end all honest misunderstanding of my purposes.

If by that phrase "packing the court" it is charged that I wish to place on the bench spineless puppets who would disregard the law and would decide specific cases as I wished them to be decided, I make this answer—that no President fit for his office would appoint, and no Senate of honorable men fit for their office would confirm, that kind of appointees to the Supreme Court.

But if by that phrase the charge is made that I would appoint and the Senate would confirm justices worthy to sit beside present members of the court who understand those modern conditions—that I will appoint justices who will not undertake to override the judgment of the Congress on legislative policy — that I will appoint justices who will act as justices and not as legislators—if the appointment of such justices can be called "packing the courts," then I say that I, and with me the vast majority of the American people, favor doing just that thing—now.

Number Changed Before

Is it a dangerous precedent for the Congress to change the number of justices? The Congress has always had, and will have, that power. The number of justices has been changed several times before—in the administrations of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—both signers of the Declaration of Independence—Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant.

I suggest only the addition of justices to the bench in accordance with a clearly defined principle relating to a clearly defined age limit. Fundamentally, if in the future, America cannot trust the Congress it elects to refrain from abuse of our constitutional usages, democracy will have failed far beyond the importance to it of any kind of precedent concerning the judiciary.

We think it so much in the public interest to maintain a vigorous judiciary that we encourage the retirement of elderly judges by offering them a life pension at full salary. Why then should we leave the fulfillment of this public policy to chance or make it dependent upon the desire or prejudice of any individual justice?

It is the clear intention of our public policy to provide for a constant flow of new and younger blood into the judiciary. Normally every President appoints a large number of district and circuit judges and a few members of the Supreme Court. Until my first term practically every President of the United States had appointed at least one member of the Supreme Court. President Taft appointed five members and named a Chief Justice; President Wilson three; President Harding four including a Chief Justice; President Coolidge one; President Hoover three including a Chief Justice.

Several Now Over 70

Such a succession of appointments should have provided a court well-balanced as to age. But chance and the disinclination of individuals to leave the Supreme Bench have now given us a court in which five justices will be over 75 years of age before next June and one over 70. Thus a sound public policy has been defeated.

I now propose that we establish by law an assurance against any such ill-balanced court in the future. I propose that hereafter, when a judge reaches the age of 70, a new and younger judge shall be added to the court automatically. In this way I propose to enforce a sound public policy by law instead of leaving the composition of our federal courts, including the highest, to be determined by chance or the personal decision of individuals.

If such a law as I propose is regarded as establishing a new precedent—is it not a most desirable precedent?

Like all lawyers, like all Americans, I regret the necessity of this controversy. But the welfare of the United States, and indeed of the Constitution itself, is what we all must think about first. Our difficulty with the court today rises not from the court as an institution but from human beings within it. But we cannot yield our constitutional destiny to the personal judgment of a few men who, being fearful of the future, would deny us the necessary means of dealing with the present.

This plan of mine is no attack on the court; it seeks to restore the court to its rightful and historic place in our system of constitutional government and to have it resume its high task of building anew on the constitution "a system of living law."

I have thus explained to you the reasons that lie behind our efforts to secure results by legislation within the Constitution. I hope that thereby the difficult process of constitutional amendment may be rendered unnecessary. But let us examine that process.

There are many types of amendment proposed. Each one is radically different from the other. There is no substantial group within the Congress or outside it who are agreed on any single amendment.

It would take months or years to get substantial agreement upon the type and language of an amendment. It would take months and years thereafter to get a two-thirds majority in favor of that amendment in both houses of the Congress.

Then would come the long course of ratification by three fourths of the states. No amendment which any powerful economic interests or the leaders of any powerful political party have had reason to oppose has ever been ratified within anything like a reasonable time. And 13 states which contain only 5 per cent of the voting population can block ratification even though the 35 states with 95 per cent of the population are in favor of it.

A very large percentage of newspaper publishers, chambers of commerce, bar associations, manufacturers' associations, who are trying to give the impression that they really do want a constitutional amendment would be the first to exclaim as soon as an amendment was proposed "Oh! I was for an amendment all right, but this amendment that you have proposed is not the kind of an amendment that I was thinking about. I am, therefore, going to spend my time, my efforts and my money to block that amendment, although I would be awfully glad to help get some other kind of amendment ratified."

Two Opposition Groups

Two groups oppose my plan on the ground that they favor a constitutional amendment. The first includes those who fundamentally object to social and economic legislation along modern lines. This is the same group who during the campaign last fall tried to block the mandate of the people.

Now they are making a last stand. And the strategy of that last stand is to suggest the time-consuming process of amendment in order to kill off by delay the legislation demanded by the mandate.

To them I say—I do not think you will be able long to fool the American people as to your purposes.

The other group is composed of those who honestly believe the amendment process is the best and who would be willing to support a reasonable amendment if they could agree on one.

To them I say—we cannot rely on an amendment as the immediate or only answer to our present difficulties. When the time comes for action, you will find that many of those who pretend to support you will sabotage any constructive amendment which is proposed. Look at these strange bed-fellows of yours. When before have you found them really at your side in your fights for progress?

And remember one thing more. Even if an amendment were passed, and even if in the years to come it were to be ratified, its meaning would depend upon the kind of justices who would be sitting on the Supreme Court bench. An amendment like the rest of the Constitution is what the justices say it is rather than what its framers or you might hope it is.

This proposal of mine will not infringe in the slightest upon the civil or religious liberties so dear to every American.

My record as Governor and as President proves my devotion to those liberties. You who know me can have no fear that I would tolerate the destruction by any branch of government of any part of our heritage of freedom.

The present attempt by those opposed to progress to play upon the fears of danger to personal liberty brings again to mind that crude and cruel strategy tried by the same opposition to frighten the workers of America in a pay-envelope propaganda against the Social Security Law. The workers were not fooled by that propaganda then. The people of America will not be fooled by such propaganda now.

I am in favor of action through legislation:

First, because I believe that it can be passed at this session of the Congress.

Second, because it will provide a reinvigorated, liberal-minded judiciary necessary to furnish quicker and cheaper justice from bottom to top.

Third, because it will provide a series of federal courts willing to enforce the Constitution as written, and unwilling to assert legislative powers by writing into it their own political and economic policies.

During the past half century the balance of power between the three great branches of the Federal Government has been tipped out of balance by the courts in direct contradiction of the high purposes of the framers of the Constitution. It is my purpose to restore that balance. You who know me will accept my solemn assurance that in a world in which democracy is under attack, I seek to make American democracy succeed.

Court of Spineless Puppets Not Intended, President Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Hoover three, including a chief justice.

This regular replenishment, President Roosevelt said, should have provided a court well balanced as to age. Here his argument entered ground which is sharply controverted. Most critics agree that it is not age but the particular viewpoints of some members of the court from time to time which furnish arguments for the regular replenishment method. But, the President claimed, "Chance and the disinclination of individuals to leave the Supreme Bench," have defeated "sound public policy."

"I now propose," he said, "that we establish by law an assurance against any such ill-balanced court in the future. I propose that hereafter, when a judge reaches the age of 70, a new and younger judge shall be added to the court automatically. In this way I propose to enforce a sound public policy by law instead of leaving the composition of our federal courts, including the highest, to be determined by chance or the personal decision of individuals."

To which the President added:

"Like all lawyers, like all Americans, I regret the necessity of this controversy. But the welfare of the United States and, indeed, of the Constitution itself, is what we all must think about first. Our difficulty with the court today rises not from the court as an institution but from the human beings within it. But we cannot yield our constitutional destiny to the personal judgment of a few men who, being fearful of the future, would deny us the necessary means of dealing with the present."

The President put his argument on a basis other than that of age alone when he said: "We must have judges who will bring to the courts a present-day sense of the Constitution—judges who will retain in the courts the judicial functions of a court, and reject the legislative powers which the courts have today assumed."

He sought to meet three arguments that have been leveled against the plan: (1) That in proposing it, the President has turned his back on the specific mandate of the 1936 Democratic platform to seek a constitutional amendment; (2) the main refrain of the opposition that he is "packing the court," and (3) that he is setting a dangerous precedent.

What Platform Said

The 1936 platform, quoted by the President, said: "If these problems cannot be effectively solved within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure the power to enact those laws, adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety, and safeguard economic security." And he added: "In other words, we said we would seek an amendment only if every other possible means by legislation were to fail."

As to "packing the Court," he said that if by that phrase were meant "to place on the bench spineless puppets who would disregard the law and would decide specific cases as I wished them to be decided, I make this answer—that no President fit for his office would appoint, and no Senate of honorable men fit for their office would confirm, that kind of appointees to the Supreme Court."

As to precedent, the President pointed out that Congress has always had unquestioned power to change the size of the Supreme Court, and that he proposes "only the addition of justices to the bench in accordance with a clearly defined principle relating to a clearly defined age limit. Fundamentally, if in the future, America cannot trust the Congress it elects to refrain from abuse of our constitutional usages, democracy will have failed far beyond the importance to it of any kind of precedent concerning the Judiciary."

President Roosevelt was striking and a little sarcastic when he considered the question of a constitutional amendment. Opponents of his plan who now support amendment divide into two groups, he said. First are those who "fundamentally object to social and economic legislation along modern lines." These are the same people, he claimed, who tried to prevent his re-election, and faced by any specific amendment would say: "Oh, I was for an amendment all right, but not this kind."

People in Driver's Seat

Second are "those who honestly believe the amendment process is the best and who would be willing to support a reasonable amendment, if they could agree on one." And he added: "Look at your strange bedfellows. . . ."

A further argument countered by the President was his last week's figure of speech: The three horses plowing the field: Executive, Legislative, Judiciary. Some critics had gleefully replied: "Yes, with F. D. R. cracking the whip over them." To this he had said last night: "The President himself is one of the three horses. It is the American people themselves who are in the driver's seat . . . who want the furrow plowed . . . who expect the third horse to pull in unison with the other two."

In sum, the President's speech is regarded in Washington as more effective than his militant arguments and demands for action "now" last week. Its quiet, reasoning approach to the people is in the traditional vein of Roosevelt fireside talks. And perhaps this, together with the President's trip to Warm Springs and his later fishing trip in the Gulf, indicate a newly slowed and reasoned tempo with which he purposes to advance.

If this be the case, most observers would agree that chances for enactment are better than before. The public will be far readier, it is felt, to trust a calm and unruffled, uninsistent President than a radio orator who urgently cries for action.

So it may be said that another phase in the Executive's Supreme Court drive has begun, and a phase in which relative moderation hints at power.

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Radio Winner Seeks Child's Favor

Entertainer discloses scheme whereby he keeps interest of listeners active—Characters must be true to themselves in their talk—Fun must grow out of situations

Jack Benny
Radio and Movie Comedian Answering Some of His Fan Mail

News in Radio

Jack Benny, radio entertainer No. 1 for 1936, if you accept the radio editors and magazine popularity polls, and No. 1 for several years past, provokes a very logical question when you think of his ability to sustain listener interest during all this period.

How does he do it?

Radio's man of the hour (or half hour if you like) has a program that sounds casually put together. Disguised behind this ease is an unsuspected scheme for the program. The warp and woof of it might be summed as continuity and character, resulting in individuality.

But let the trade secrets be revealed by himself, in his dressing-room apartment just a block off the pseudo-Versailles garden in Paramount's Hollywood studio where he recently finished a picture.

"First you've got to have a good program," he admits, establishing the obvious about the radio phase of his activities; "but the time of the broadcast is almost the deciding factor. If Fred Allen's program time switched to mine, I believe he'd have won the recent poll."

A remarkably shrewd observation of the right time to come before listeners; and of course it disabuses the thought that there is any genuine rivalry between the two comedians. As a matter of fact, it is said that they call each other over the long distance phone to find out what each is going to say. This is done because they have to work up their programs in advance.

When in Hollywood Jack has to radiocast the same program twice: For eastern listeners at 4 p. m., P. S. T., and for western consumption at 8:30 p. m., P. S. T. In New York at the moment, he radiocasts his eastern release at 7. p. m. and his western "repeat" program at 11:30 p. m., E. S. T.

"Children are important to consider, for they coax the rest of the family to listen. That's why it's better to have a program hour convenient for children," he said.

Next he lists continuity of plot, as attested by the "Buck Benny Rides Again" series, the Fred Allen rivalry and the Phil Harris jealousy. More subtle continuity is that of sustained interest in characters. Week to week, listeners await the histrionics of the definite individualities of Mary Livingstone, Ken Baker, Andy Devine, Maestro Harris and Announcer Don Wilson.

"We never write a program more than a few days ahead of the broadcast," Jack says. "I don't want jokes; what I want are situations. We've found that situations produce their own funny lines."

Jack attempts to keep each player in character, for inappropriate lines tend to dull public sympathy, and Jack believes sympathy is his main support. He believes the path toward comic heights is indelibly marked:

You've got to be in trouble.
But you can't get mad about it.
You've got to be embarrassed and pitied.

"I think Charlie Chaplin is generally recognized as the world's greatest comedian, and that's his formula," Jack points out. "All other great comedians apparently are satisfied that Chaplin's way is the best," he says.

Jack's skit might not have "clicked" a decade ago, and it might not click in its present form a decade hence, but it's "going over" now, big. He has spent many years on the boards developing his individuality, and his adroit capture of the mode of the hour, against a highly competitive array of talent, certainly does not indicate that he will fail to revamp his strategy to keep step with popular fancy.

Of television, Jack says it is a medium to which he is looking forward with interest as a new way to humor millions. He believes television programs will be so exacting that more time will have to be given for rehearsals. He predicts television programs just as short and as frequent as sound radiocasts today.

R. K. S.

Judge Rules on Himself In Missouri Fraud Cases

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (AP)—Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis refused yesterday to disqualify himself for the trial of six vote fraud conspiracy cases, ruling insufficient the affidavits of 12 defendants asserting he was prejudiced.

Judge Otis, who has assessed jail and prison sentences against the seven thus far convicted out of a group of 75 persons indicted by a grand jury investigating the November general election here, gave his reasons for refusing to disqualify in a memorandum opinion employing poetry and metaphor.

French Chamber Votes New Loan Despite Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 10—The French Senate today began consideration of the government bill for the great national defense loan which yesterday passed the Chamber of Deputies by 470 to 46, with nearly 100 abstentions. This relative solidarity was not achieved without the sharpest criticism of Premier Blum who refrained from replying in order not to give a pretext for polemics.

The assurance was given that nothing will be added to the first part of the Front Populaire program now virtually completed without full consent of the parties and as the Radicals now hold the key-position it is expected that the "pause" will be prolonged. Nevertheless, the Communists in a huge popular demonstration last night pressed for further action and are discontented with the new policy founded on economy and confidence.

There is no doubt that most of the deputies are Frenchmen first of all and glad that class politics are now ended; and they welcome the opportunity of subscribing to a loan which is not only necessary for the financial and military security of the country, but will mean a pause in any extremist projects of socialization.

Already it is apparent that capital is preparing to flow back to France. Four and a half per cent of rentes (government securities) have risen by nearly six points. Domestic values have consolidated their gains and in some cases have further advanced. The franc is steadied, although the new financial advisers have abandoned the policy of keeping it absolutely pegged and prefer to let it find its own level, thus depriving speculators of a fixed low point.

Altogether there is unquestionably a wave of optimism about France's future which is found to have important repercussions in the domestic as well as in the international sphere.

Proposal Offered For Revised Salute To Flag in Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Upon recommendation of the National Flag Association, a revised type of salute to the flag has been placed before school authorities here by Superintendent Harold G. Campbell, who received it from Frank Graves, State Education Commissioner.

Opposition developed when groups of students and teachers misunderstood the desire of the association to standardize the method of salute, and thought it resembled the Fascist or Nazi salutes. Mr. Graves explained that the new formula was not compulsory; school principals could use their own judgment about it.

"In giving the pledge to the flag," the new formula says: "The usual procedure is to stand with the right hand over the heart. At the words 'to the flag,' the right hand is extended, palm upward, toward the flag and this position is held to the end, when the hand, after the words, 'justice for all,' drops to the side."

Henry C. Turner, president of the Board of Education, expressed surprise that any school here had used the salute, adding that no order had ever gone out from the board to change the old form.

It was said that the salute has been in use at the Bryant High School in Queens since the beginning of the present spring term. James P. Warren, principal of the school, said no opposition had arisen there because of its introduction. He characterized it as "a more modern, up-to-date salute."

First Ticket to Gird Globe By Air Sold in Manila

MANILA, P. I., March 10 (AP)—The first commercial round-the-world air ticket was sold yesterday to S. David Winship, Manila business man, formerly of Lewiston, Maine.

His fare was estimated at $2,308.33. The rate between Hong Kong and Manila has not been set.

Mr. Winship plans to take seven months. Seven of the world's major airlines will carry him on the trip he intends to start from Manila, March 19, with frequent leisurely stopovers.

Opening of Pan American Airways service between Manila and Hong Kong late in April will close the final gap in around-the-world commercial aviation. This will be the last leg of Mr. Winship's flight.

The recent newspaper air tourists resorted to either boat or chartered plane on their globe-girdling journeys.

Reich Geologist To Ethiopia To Survey Minerals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Dr. Leo von zur Mühlen, professor of geology at the Technical High School here, is leaving about the middle of February for Ethiopia, where he will carry out the investigations preliminary to the new exploitation of the mineral wealth in the interior of the new Italian colony. Seven experts—the advance guard—will accompany him, including Professor Reich, renowned in the field of applied geophysics.

The recent announcement of an Italo-German mining corporation to exploit the mineral resources of Ethiopia has suggested to the German people the possibility of a new source of supplies of these raw materials, especially of mineral ores, which they so much need today.

Experts, on the other hand, are not too optimistic as to what riches of this kind Ethiopia can yield in the very near future. That mineral deposits exist there is accepted, but it is seriously doubted whether they are as great as the layman has been led to believe.

Not Much Gold

The tales of Ethiopia as a secret source of gold which might one day rival the South African Union in output, appear to have won much of their fame from the gift of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, centuries ago. Many adventurers, particularly at the turn of the present century, tried to wrest this wealth from the mountains of Inner Abyssinia, but climatic and other reasons prevented their doing this on any big scale. Today, as the result of proper investigations it has been established that the fabulous stores of gold only exist in imagination. But that some gold deposits do exist in Western Abyssinia, in Beni-Shangul, the province bordering on the Sudan, is confirmed.

Platinum, the other precious metal which is to be found in Ethiopia, was already being worked before the Italian occupation by an Italian-French company. The largest of its mines is the well-known Jubdo Platinum Mine, situated in the Bir-Bir valley.

Other Ores

As to the deposits of other mineral ores, it will first be necessary to introduce much machinery before exploitation on a large scale can be undertaken. In addition, the development of modern transport roads from these mines to the sea will also require much time.

Italy, in co-operation with Germany, it is said here, will now systematically exploit the hitherto unexplored regions of the interior of Ethiopia. Modern roads will have to be built so as to ensure that the new mineral resources will find their way to the world markets. Material for such roads is said to be plentiful within the country itself.

Germany's part in this exploitation work will consist particularly in supplying a large part of the working capital (in the form of machinery) and of the skilled labor.

Has Been There Before

Prof. von zur Mühlen has already been on investigation work in Ethiopia. In 1930 and 1931, he carried out such work through the regions of Wallega, Harar and Western Abyssinia, which were geologically unexplored up to that time. Then the search was mainly for gold. This time he will remain away some months, but the other Germans will stay more than a year in Ethiopia.

The present German expedition will divide itself up into three or four groups, to each of which an Italian engineer will be attached. These separate groups will be equipped with automobiles, transport animals and native workers.

Whatever the result of this action, it is clearly indicative of the Third Reich's need of raw materials. However much propaganda may be made for self-sufficiency, not the smallest opportunity for securing supplies of metals from abroad, without the need for foreign exchange, is allowed to pass.

Drys in U. S. Cite Action in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Dry forces in the United States are interested in the action of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium which recently voted unanimously for the following resolution:

"Confirming its previous declaration on the necessity of an energetic fight against alcoholism, the Royal Academy expresses the hope that the right to consume spirituous liquor in public places will not be re-established in any case or upon any pretext.

"It regrets that periodical attempts should be made to oblige the Parliament to repeal legislation of high moral value and which has had such salutary effects.

"It trusts that the notion will no longer be contested that, of all the duties incumbent upon the state, the most imperious is that of protecting the race against the causes of moral decline and physical degeneration."

Parley on Rail Pensions To Run Until Agreement

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said yesterday authority to continue negotiations with the Railway Labor Executives Association on a proposed pension agreement for employees until a solution was reached had been granted by the railroad association. The parley probably will be continued Thursday in Washington, he said, with a committee headed by George M. Harrison, president of the railway labor executives.

An agreement was reported near, and if reached, Mr. Pelley said, the proposal would be incorporated into law, probably by amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act. About 1,100,000 railroad workers are affected by the present retirement act, enforcement of which has been held up by litigation.

Japan Seeks Right To Settle World's Undeveloped Areas

GENEVA, March 10 (AP)—Japan demanded March 8 the right to send her excess population to all undeveloped territories of the earth.

Addressing the League of Nations conference which is studying the problem of more equitable distribution of raw materials to all nations, Delegate Yuko Shudo complained that foreign nations were closed to emigrants from crowded Japan.

An essential question for Japan, he continued, is that of industrial raw materials because his nation possesses only raw silk in that category. Further, he asserted, export restrictions have hampered a continued supply of materials for industry.

He urged abolishment of all restriction on export of raw materials and contended that immigration of all countries and all races into undeveloped countries must be permitted.

Six Rules for Arranging Furniture Promise Relief to Harried Husbands

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—Research came to the rescue today of the husband who objects to dragging the piano and the davenport from one end of the room to another every time his wife gets one of those furniture rearranging impulses.

"Once he has established the fact that there is one right place for every piece of furniture in the house and gone through the work of putting it there, the overworked family moving man should have a chance for a long, well-earned rest," said Doris Connor, University of California correspondence instructor in household art.

She gave six rules which should eliminate the wifely desire to try out a new furniture arrangement every six months. Here they are:

1. Decide what is to be the center of interest in the room. Often it is the fireplace. It may be the view from a window. The most comfortable chairs are usually grouped at this point.

2. All large pieces of furniture and rugs should follow the lines of the room. No sofas or large tables should cross corners, and all rugs should be placed straight.

3. The theory of balance must be maintained. Heavy or tall pieces must be distributed around a room, not massed together.

4. Furniture must be grouped. Several chairs should be in proximity, so a group of people may converse conveniently. There should be lights and tables at hand.

5. Furniture should be arranged so traffic will not be blocked. Windows and bookcases should be free of access. Popular seats, such as sofas, should if possible be placed with their backs to the doors so that when guests arrive they need not enter conspicuously in the faces of everybody.

6. Avoid large table throws and too many meaningless accessories. Keep fresh flowers and plants about. Above all, be orderly. The smaller the room, the more important it is that every article be left in place.

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The Tricorne dazzling in ink black felt with pearl-white, very rough straw braid! The tiny silly bows repeat the felt.
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Spotlight Turns on Court Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—As the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings on the Roosevelt-Supreme Court issue in the big caucus room today, spectators who crammed the marble-columned chamber felt the pressure of national interest beating about them.

It was a big crowd, the biggest that has packed any hearing of the present session. At one end of the large hall sat the 18 members of the committee, with additional seats for any more senators who may care to be present but who, under the rules of the chairman, may not themselves ask questions. An amplifying system was installed to make the give and take of examination audible throughout the chamber. However, as the chief distinction between this and the normal congressional "show," cameramen were banned from picture taking after the testimony of a witness had begun.

The caucus room, which is entirely walled in white marble, holds about 500 under the seating arrangements prepared for today. Seats were quickly filled and people stood along the sides. Eighty seats for newspaper men indicated the intense public interest. Mr. Ashurst gave photographers an initial five minutes to pop their flashlight bulbs at the committee and Mr. Cummings, as he arrived with a retinue of Justice Department assistants and armfuls of his prepared statement, a statement which ran to 18 pages and 4000 words.

Cummings Is Called

Mr. Ashurst was dressed in a natty cutaway with white piping on the vest. Immediately on his right sat William E. Borah (R) of Idaho. He addressed Mr. Cummings as "general" and ruled that he should not be questioned until after the delivery of his prepared statement.

What a Soviet trial is to popular interest in Russia, the Judiciary Committee hearings seem likely to be in the United States. The latter, however, are expected to be protracted. It is the purpose of the Administration, and through it of the genial chairman, Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, to give full scope to the spokesmen of either side. If dangerous steam has been generated, this is to be the safety valve. The committee room is to be the forum in which to "talk it out," and weeks or months may elapse, at least under present plans, before the sessions are brought to a halt.

No Apparent Haste

There has been no hurry at any time about the President's proposal, so far as the legislature is concerned, and no effort to rush it through Congress that has been discernible here. On the contrary there is the expectation that this session of Congress may last well into or through the coming summer as debate goes on. Over a month has elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt sent his project to Congress on Feb. 5, and the plan has now just reached the first preliminary committee stage in one house. Until the past few days Mr. Roosevelt has held his fire, although he has laid the basis for the campaign in Congress by consulting with a variety of members. To date the nation-wide controversy and discussion have centered in newspapers and over the radio, with a few rather scattered speeches in Congress. Today, accordingly, marks the first official legislative action in the tortuous task of bringing the bill to a final vote.

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Child Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

referendum proposal by Assemblyman Paul B. Mercier, Oneida County Democrat.

Governor Lehman commented on the defeat with all the emphasis which has come to surround the issue in the Empire State, whose action was seen by opponents and proponents alike as having a powerful influence in the 13 other states where the amendment is under consideration.

"I am deeply disappointed at the defeat of the child labor amendment," he said. "It was passed by an overwhelming vote in Congress as a nonpartisan measure to protect the children of America against exploitation, and the then President was a Republican. Since then it has had strong endorsement from both Republican and Democratic presidents and other public officers.

"I regret that the amendment did not receive in the Assembly the support of the members of the two parties which it received in the State Senate. Had it done so, it would, of course, have been easily ratified.

"The record speaks for itself. The people of the state will form their own judgment on that record."

Galleries Were Filled

Debate on the resolution proceeded before filled galleries and took in most of the major points of current political controversy, not forgetting Moscow, President Roosevelt's Supreme Court enlargement proposal or the Constitution. The amendment was denounced for "sinister purpose," as a "vital threat to every American home," as placing religious liberty "in jeopardy," as "imperiling" academic freedom, as handing Congress unlimited powers over 45,000,000 young people, as denying even farm children the right to do chores.

It was declared that several courts had ruled that "labor" meant "effort, either physical or mental," which clearly spelled "education" into the provisions. It was argued that the South ignored the Fourteenth Amendment "every election day," and suggested that if President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman were sincere in their support of the amendment, they "ought to have Vice-President Garner and Speaker Bankhead of Texas and Alabama, respectively, get the amendment ratified in their states." The vesting of such broad powers in the Congress was deplored since "no one can calculate what Congress might do under the amendment."

Assemblyman Layrens M. Hamilton, Rockland Republican, opened the debate for the opposition with the statement that child labor was "only indirectly concerned in a bill which practically hands Congress a blank check."

Got News in Moscow

It was futile to argue that Congress would not make use of the unlimited power the amendment would hand to it, he insisted, particularly since its proponents had turned down all suggestions to amend its wording. He recalled that Senator William H. King (D) of Utah had first heard of the amendment when visiting Moscow in 1923 where Soviet leaders told him the United States was "on the way to taking over the children."

"I do not accuse all those who favor the amendment of being communists or socialists merely because all communists and socialists favor the amendment," he continued, "but I do claim that, far beyond the innocent and plausible purpose of many sincere people, there is a definitely sinister purpose which would be possible under the amendment as framed.

"Those who favor the amendment will not realize—will not believe—that in seeking to free children from one form of slavery they may well be delivering these same children and generations yet unborn to the same kind of controlled, regimented, legal slavery that children in other parts of the world are subjected to."

This was characterized as "emotional prejudice" by Assemblyman Dutton S. Peterson, Schuyler Republican, who assured Mr. Hamilton that, though he was for the bill, he had "no red beard" and did "not hail from Moscow."

Must Be Stamped Out, He Says

The child employment evil must be stamped out, he said, adding that even in New York, children were working in the pea fields for three cents an hour.

Assemblyman Irwin Steingut (D) of New York City and minority leader, summed up for the proponents with the declaration that the amendment was intended "only to aid millions of unfortunate, helpless children of today." Supreme Court decisions had thrice established, he said, that labor did not embrace education, making it certain that no element of invasion of the home was involved.

Assemblyman Irving M. Ives (R) of Chenango, majority leader, asserted, on the other hand, that the dictionary defined labor as "mental exertion" and that, as far as Supreme Court rulings were concerned, in the light of the Roosevelt plan to "pack" that tribunal, we may soon have an entirely new kind of Supreme Court.

"If we are to have a Supreme Court acting as the mouthpiece of one person," he continued, "then the Constitution becomes the will of that one person. Add this proposed amendment to our Federal Constitution, and we are faced with a combination of circumstances wherein the wildest possibilities of our imaginations may become realities."

Meanwhile, the National Child Labor Committee, ascribing the adverse vote to the combined forces of the Roman Catholic Church and reactionary economic organizations, voiced confidence that the Assembly would reconsider its stand before adjournment.

Judiciary

(Continued from Page 1)

cept the decisions of the Supreme Court."

Senator Borah: "What is in my mind is I don't see how you can reach this question without an amendment. If 15 justices should void the New York Minimum Wage Law we would be right back where we are now."

Mr. Cummings: "If that should happen the situation would be as you describe it. But we would have the benefit of newly-appointed justices with new outlooks."

Senator Borah: "How are you going to get a court with views such as you describe?"

Mr. Cummings: "I'll say what Mr. Justice Holmes said: 'The Constitution has to take some chances.' We have to take some chances. If the six justices appointed by the President turned out to be conservative instead of liberal in their views, then the situation would be just what it is now."

Senator Borah: "Does this bill provide in any way for the bare majority decision?"

Mr. Cummings replied in the negative.

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska said he "most emphatically dissented" from the idea that a more-than-majority rule could be applied to the Supreme Court by legislative means, without a constitutional amendment.

Split Decisions Always Possible

"Split decisions in an enlarged court might occur if the judges appointed as liberals turned out to be conservatives, but I don't think that will happen," Mr. Cummings said a moment later to Senator O'Mahoney.

"I would be willing to guess that if this law should pass we should have progressive judges," he continued. "If you will permit a personal word, I should prefer to live under the laws we should get from Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone."

"Does that cover the NRA decision?" retorted Senator Borah sharply, amid laughter. Mr. Cummings gave no immediate answer.

A minute later he laughingly declined to state his opinion of the O'Mahoney amendment, requiring a two-thirds majority of the court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois objected to consideration of a constitutional amendment, arguing that the hearing should be confined to the President's proposal.

Senator Henry Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the committee, in effect ruled for Senator Dieterich, pointing out that "22 proposed constitutional amendments" are now before the committee and a subcommittee is studying them.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont sharply attacked Mr. Cummings. He asked if a constitutional amendment could not always be put into effect if the public wished.

"Not if it involves property rights," answered Mr. Cummings. He said the Child Labor Amendment had been pending 13 years.

A minute later the Vermonter charged Mr. Cummings with an "innuendo" against the Supreme Court, and demanded if he were "backing down." He asked whether Mr. Cummings believed in destroying the independence of each justice to act according to his own conscience.

Mr. Cummings said it was an "unfair" question, but "of course nobody would want to see the independence of the justices damaged."

"I am a member of a minority," cried Senator Austin—"apparently a small minority—"

"Yes, I believe the last election showed that!" interrupted Cummings.

Senator Austin—"At least I have always stated my views frankly; there was no innuendo."

A minute later Senator Austin shouted: "Do you mean that the interpretations of the court as now constituted are not enlightened opinions?"

Senator Cummings: "I really think it would be futile for me to discuss my opinions, and also that I would be out of order."

Keeping Decisions Judicial

Senator Austin: "One more question. If a decision should hold an act unconstitutional, must we have that decision unanimous to keep it from being 'legislative' action by the court?"

Mr. Cummings: "No, I don't say that."

The Attorney General argued that the "very fact that four members of the court uphold an act should show there must be reasonable doubt as to its constitutionality."

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, member of the Democratic opposition took up the questioning.

He asked how Mr. Cummings reconciled his statement that one judge in a five-to-four decision had overridden the will of Congress and the people in the child labor case, when eight years had elapsed and the amendment was still unratified.

"I believe there never was a time when the pubic did not favor abolition of child labor, and would not ratify an amendment if presented to them," said Mr. Cummings.

"Your whole argument is that if this act is passed then action on previous laws will be reversed," observed Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, another opponent. "Do you think a new court would hold an NRA act constitutional?"

Burke Illumines a Point

"I have only in mind a judiciary that will be open-minded on subjects such as wages, hours, child labor and other social problems," Mr. Cummings answered. "I am aiming at a liberal type of justice. I'm quite prepared to live under a judiciary composed of men like Brandeis, Stone, Cordozo."

"Why not reduce the court to three?" said Senator Connally, laughing.

Senator Burke entered the field again. "Do you think it would be legitimate and proper to add six judges who are definitely committed to the progressive view?"

Mr. Cummings: "Not only legitimate and proper, but desirable."

Senator Burke: "Then would you approve some future administration enlarging the court by six more members, to change the views of the court?"

In an involved reply, Mr. Cummings said he was chiefly interested in the "present situation."

The session adjourned at 1 till tomorrow.

Housing Program: Challenge to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

crime and require more than their share of fire protection, police surveillance and other municipal services.

Those who favor immediate inauguration of a low-cost housing program of the Wagner Act type, providing outright subsidies to take care of the socially needy whom the State cannot afford to ignore, argue that these subsidies will not compete with private real estate operators. For private enterprise cannot make a profit in this field, the argument runs; it would not suffer from competition in a line of business which it never intended or even hoped to capture in the predictable future.

It is believed that business men of liberal stamp—such as those of the Committee for Economic and Social Research which just endorsed the Wagner Act in this respect, and conceded it would not compete seriously with private industry—are coming more and more to agree with the subsidy idea for the most needy groups, providing that safeguards against competition in the higher rent field are carefully organized and administered.

Aiding Private Industry

These Wagner supporters insist that such a program would encourage private builders to participate in the financing of projects at low rates of interest made possible by Government guarantee of these obligations. They argue that if the Government does not soon adopt a housing program, another business slump will come and the "cushion" will not be ready.

Even if federal housing legislation passes Congress this year, families needing new homes may have a long wait unless their state legislatures are ready with correlative laws. Twenty-one states now have laws enabling them to take part in the federal program. In 14 other states housing bills are now before the legislatures.

The Wagner bill provides that direction, planning and management be vested in local housing authorities. The federal agency would merely extend financial aid, assure observance of fair standards and supply technical advice.

Local Authority Needed

This decentralization of supervision over a low-cost housing program follows evidence that the Federal Government cannot do the whole job itself. Through the Public Works Administration, the National Government embarked on a modest-sized program as a recovery measure in 1933, but difficulties soon blocked its progress.

Now even directors of that program admit that the best approach is through the medium of the local housing authority. A multitude of injunctions have hindered the all-federal program. The majority of them concern the right of the Federal Government to condemn land for housing purposes. The Supreme Court has never ruled on this question directly. The Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati decreed that it did not have such power. The case was carried to the Supreme Court by the PWA and argued at length, but the day before the Court was to hand down its decision, the Administration, apparently convinced that the decision would be unfavorable, succeeded in having the case withdrawn.

The federal housing program has proceeded at a snail's pace. Advancing on a front entirely new to government enterprise in the United States, the PWA has had to feel its way along cautiously.

Of 51 housing projects planned by the PWA, only one is actually finished and occupied. That is Techwood Homes in Atlanta, Ga. Five more have been completed, for which occupants are now being selected. One of these is also in Atlanta, two in Montgomery, Ala., one in Miami, Fla., and one in Atlantic City, N. J.

On 35 the foundations have been completed and the superstructures are now being built. On one new project, the Government is still acquiring land. On the remaining nine, it was necessary to revise plans to cut down the cost. These are still in the contract stage.

Other Housing Projects

In addition, seven limited-dividend corporation housing projects, undertaken under an early phase of the program have been completed under federal supervision and are being occupied by approximately 11,000 persons.

The only people who have actually been rehoused by the all-federal program to date are the 500 living in the Techwood apartments in Atlanta. They pay $7.39 a month a room. This includes heat and electricity for light, refrigeration and cooking.

In spite of its slowness, the federal program has taught housing experts a good many lessons. One is that rents cannot be kept down if the cost of the project must include the cost of tearing down old buildings in slum areas. Finding it impossible in many cases to buy land in slum areas at reasonable prices, directors of the federal program are building almost half of their projects on vacant land in outlying districts.

There has been many a lesson learned with regard to planning, materials, selection of tenants, reimbursement of localities for loss in taxes and relation of rent charged to income. Under the George-Healey Act, occupants of federal housing projects are restricted to families whose income aggregates no more than five times the gross rent charged.

When completed the federal demonstration program will make available modern housing to approximately 25,000 White and Negro families. An additional 3086 families are housed in the seven limited-dividend projects, renting for an average of $11 a room a month. The Wagner Act contemplates the provision of some 375,000 low-rent family dwelling units.

Enormous Demand

Evidence of the enormous demand for low-rent accommodations is seen in the size of the waiting list of would-be tenants for the projects nearing completion.

It is estimated that at present there are about 18,000,000 families in America, or 60 per cent of the population which have incomes of not more than $1000 a year. Economists figure they should not spend more than $200 or $250 a year for rent. But at the present time, at least $315 per year is necessary to provide a family of five with 3½ rooms of decent and sanitary quarters at a rate of $7.50 a room per month.

The purposes of the Wagner bill are distinct from the housing activities already undertaken by the FHA, the HOLC, the Farm Credit Administration and the Resettlement Administration.

The HOLC was organized in 1933 when it was imperative to save homeowners from eviction. It is now engaged in collecting on what it loaned. The FCA provided credit facilities to rescue owners of farm real estate from ruin. The FHA has aided homeowners in repairing rundown houses and has encouraged banks to lend money for new building by insuring them against loss.

The Resettlement Administration is cleaning up "rural slums." It has moved 2700 families into 26 community projects where they pay as little as $7 a month in rent.

Most of the housing undertakings of the Government to date have been aimed at facilitating the financing of homes for people who can afford them and have credit to pay for them.

It is now proposed to provide decent homes for people whose incomes are too small to buy their own. They will pay what they can and the Government will pay the rest.

It is generally agreed that there is a real need for low-cost and low-rent housing to meet the needs of a large number of wage-earning families in the United States. The issue is as to who shall supply the need and when.

Rice Art Sent to Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EGHAM, Eng.—Three grains of rice have been sent to Herr Adolf Hitler by an artist in this Surrey town. On one is written the German National Anthem of about 285 words; on another the National Socialist "Horst Wessell, and on the third is a picture of the Reichsführer.

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C. I. O. Moves to Establish Distinct Labor Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Fired by its sensational recent successes in the steel, automobile, and aluminum industries, the Committee for Industrial Organization has taken the first overt step here to sever its ties with the old American Federation of Labor and to set up formally a new labor organization dedicated to the principle of industrial unionism.

John L. Lewis, builder and leader of the C. I. O. organization, announced the decision momentous to the future of American labor late yesterday after a two-day conference of the C. I. O.'s executive leadership. He coupled it with the announcement of detailed plans for major organizing drives in the textile and oil and refining industries which aim at adding 2,250,000 more members to the ranks of C. I. O. unions.

While it has long been evident that the C. I. O. was headed down a road which would lead it away from the old federation and ultimately divide organized labor into two distinct camps, both sides have until recently preserved the fiction of a united labor movement. Each has been anxious to avoid the responsibility for formalizing the split which exists in fact. And even today each is blaming the other for bringing it about.

The C. I. O. move, which was approved unanimously by representatives of the 13 or 15 C. I. O. unions represented at the conference, was ostensibly taken as a result of recent moves within the A. F. of L. to purge its rolls of state and local groups which have entered into relations with the C. I. O. headquarters here. Such acts by the federation have left several local labor groups out in the cold of isolation with no central organization with which to affiliate.

Further, there have existed for years many small labor groups which were never considered eligible for membership in the federation and which have always led an isolated existence.

The C. I. O.'s action is to authorize the formal affiliation with C. I. O. headquarters of these separate isolated groups whether national or local in scope, and thus to create for the first time a second central American labor organization. The C. I. O. has not had such character heretofore. It has consisted merely as a representative of unions — all affiliates of the A. F. of L.—who joined to spread the gospel of industrial unionism.

The establishment of the new organization is not yet complete. According to Mr. Lewis it will continue under its ambiguous name for the present. Its finances will also continue to be raised by contributions from the component unions. Ultimately, however, it will be necessary to select a permanent name for the new organization and set up a system of regular taxes to maintain the activities of the central body.

This delay to complete the organization of a new labor organization reflects the unwillingness of the C. I. O. to admit the separation from the A. F. of L. Shortly after Mr. Lewis had made his announcements William Green, president of the old federation, declared that they fulfilled his predictions of a year ago that the C. I. O. intended to establish itself as a rival. Mr. Lewis himself does not yet concede publicly that this is the case.

In fact, at his press conference he said that so far as C. I. O. was concerned, individual labor groups could be affiliated with both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.; that it was only the federation which refused to permit association with both. Mr. Lewis emphasized also that the C. I. O. will seek widespread affiliations with the C. I. O., but will act only where the federation expels individual labor groups. This is expected to mean the early incorporation of a state C. I. O. organization in Maryland and local C. I. O. organizations in both Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio.

The new organization campaign in the textile industry is to be on a scale with that launched last year in steel. Over 200 organizers are to be thrown into the field at once and "whatever money may be necessary." The sum of $200,000 is mentioned as an original allocation for the task.

Under the arrangement the United Textile Workers of America will surrender its independence completely to the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee which is set up by the C. I. O. to handle the drive. All funds of the union, all initiative in policy matters, and its existing organization are to be turned over to the organizing committee for that group to handle as it sees fit. Sidney Hillman, president of the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will direct the drive.

In Social Service

Wide World

Miss Lillian D. Wald

Has Devoted Career to Tenement Dwellers

Slums Pioneer Praised for Help To New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Successful men and women whose roots run deep into the tenements of New York's lower East Side, are gathered here today to pay homage to a woman who helped them to rise above the disadvantages of environment and to contribute in turn to the well-being of their country.

The recipient of these honors is Miss Lillian D. Wald, social worker and publicist, who rounded out her seventieth year today.

Observance of the day was begun last night, as Miss Wald sat in her home at Westport, Conn., and heard friends, associates and national, state and city leaders praise her work in improving conditions among the inhabitants of New York city slums. To their remarks, she replied:

"I am able to accept these flattering tributes, because I know that I merely represent the contribution of many devoted associates."

The observance is being continued today, with a party for the founder of the Settlement House at 301 Henry Street, and a meeting at which Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia were scheduled to speak.

Miss Wald was to receive from Mayor LaGuardia the Distinguished Service Certificate at special ceremonies this afternoon. Besides receiving the highest award of the municipality, she is honored by having an East Side playground named after her, Wald Park.

At the exercises last night, Jonah J. Goldstein, president of the Grand Street Boys' Association, asked Miss Wald to remember him as a boy in the Settlemnt House; and his remarks were seconded by Justice Aaron J. Levy of the New York Supreme Court, who spoke affectionately of Miss Wald's influence over children on the lower East Side.

Henry H. Schlacht, social worker, who presided, described Miss Wald as "a great statesman in the field of social service," and as "an interpreter of one race to another, one generation to another and one economic class to another."

International Harvester Increases Pay $5,500,000

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—A wage increase of approximately $5,500,000 annually for employees of the International Harvester Company was announced yesterday by Sydney G. McAllister, president. The boost was scheduled to become effective March 15.

Mr. McAllister said the increase matched one announced Nov. 30, when factory employees at the company's principal works in the United States and Canada were given raises of five cents an hour.

In both instances, he said, comparable increases adjusted to meet local conditions, were made at all other plants.

Mr. McAllister said he could make no estimate of the number of persons benefited by the increases but that they would affectw employees at Chicago, Auburn, N. Y.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Springfield and Richmond, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Chatham and Hamilton, Ont.

'Golden Empire' Finds Its Voice In Station KHSL

With Monitor Newscasters

CHICO, Calif.—"This is the 'Voice of the Golden Empire,'" a typical announcement of KHSL in this northern California Sacramento Valley city, serves to remind listeners either of the golden stretches of wheat cultivated in this great farming area or recalls the discovery of gold on another branch of the Sacramento River which led to the famous "gold rush" and the settlement of California.

Or by a short twirl of the dial, listeners in this area may turn to KVCV, twin station of KHSL, located at Redding, 50 miles northwest, in another great agricultural area.

These two transmitters, owned by the Golden Empire Broadcasting Company, operate on identical program policies. Each morning both stations transmit a 15-minute devotional period conducted by various ministers of the communities. Both donate generous time to civic welfare interests, such as the Community Chest, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Boy Scouts and the Red Cross. To these standards KHSL at Chico adds a special much-appreciated rule. It makes no commercial announcements on Sundays.

KVCV was built principally to clear up a so-called "dead spot" in Shasta County. Radio waves from other powerful stations failed to get through to Redding. The Golden Empire Broadcasting Company decided to set a radio station in the heart of this "dead spot." A multiple-function building was constructed there, one which houses not only the transmitter with its half-wave antenna mast, offices and studio, but also includes sleeping accommodations for the staff.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, 1936, KVCV, the "Voice of Central Valley," as its call letters intimate, went on the air. KHSL was first heard more than a year earlier, on April 17, 1935. Its call letters have a more hidden significance, for they link together initials of partners of the broadcasting company.

The management of KHSL has announced that beginning March 23 the station will be on the air 18 hours a day.

The management, recognizing today's popular trend in news, "spots" five 15-minute periods on the daily program schedule. "The Monitor Views the News" is a regular feature, and is given over KHSL at 10:45 in the morning and at KVCV in two periods at 12:15 noon and 9:15 p. m. The Monitor newscasts are greatly appreciated on both programs, the stations declare, and have brought in many letters commending the interpretive character of the news. Spot news is also sent direct to the station over a leased wire.

The Monitor Children's Program is also a regular feature on Sunday mornings at 8:30. Stories taken from the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor make up this program.

KHSL has a power of 250 watts, and KVCV a lesser power of 100 watts. And because the latter is the newer station, it is regarded as KHSL's "little sister." Harold Smithson, president of the Golden Empire Broadcasting Company, is general manager of both stations.

This is article number 48 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, March 12.

Barrels of Fun in Apples For Kansas Legislators

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—The Garden of Eden would have been no place for the Kansas Legislature—its members eat apples by the barrel.

Every time a married legislator wears a red tie he is fined a barrel of apples. If the supply is low and no red ties are visible, some bachelor member is fined for not wearing a red tie—the solons must have their apples. So far, the lawmakers have munched 35 bushels of apples, 700 oranges and 350 bananas this session.

Bargaining Demands Block Peace in Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, March 10 (AP)—With Chrysler and C. I. O. leaders in conference again today over the unsolved question of sole bargaining rights demanded by the United Automobile Workers' Union, the situation stood as follows:

Nine Chrysler plants with their 55,000 workers were idle in a peaceable sit-down arrangement, whereby the corporation promised not to reopen the plants pending negotiations, and workers co-operated freely with company guards in keeping order.

Chrysler officials again reiterated that "the answer is still no" on the sole bargaining rights issue.

A union official replied: The management "has no alternative" but to give in.

Closed Shop Issue

Negotiators for the corporation insisted that sole bargaining rights was but a prelude to a union demand for full closed shop, under which no man could work for the Chrysler organization without first joining the C. I. O. union. Union officials continued to deny that their present intentions included closed shop; but certain individual striking workers were reported to hold a contrary view.

The occupation of the three major plants of the Hudson Motor Car Company left another 10,000 men without work. The union called both the Chrysler and the Hudson strikes Monday.

The union's request for a national minimum hourly wage was the only point before the General Motors Conference, resuming after a one-day recess.

At Flint, Mich., union workers who sat down Monday in one department of the Fisher Body Plant No. 1 awaited a report from George C. Paterson, resident manager, on his investigation of their complaint against wage differentials in effect there.

Governor Returning

Gov. Frank Murphy, who was instrumental in effecting the General Motors strike truce Feb. 11, was en route to Detroit by train from Florida, where he had been vacationing.

Police Capt. Floyd Breckinridge ordered four U. A. W. A. organizers to leave Newcastle, Ind., to prevent them from contacting Chrysler employees. The company's plant there was closed because it is dependent upon supplies from strike-bound Detroit units, leaving 4500 workers idle.

The Globe Machine & Stamping Company at Cleveland laid off 600 men after the Chrysler Corporation sent stop orders to its suppliers.

George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the U. A. W. A., repeated in a statement last night the union's claims that 95 per cent of Chrysler workers are union members and said "industrial stability and harmony cannot be maintained to the fullest extent with several agencies bargaining collectively for the employees of any productive enterprise."

He asserted that the workers enrolled "voluntarily, without coercion," and that they have voted unanimously to give the U. A. W. A. the right to represent them. He added that "it has not been fostered, as misleading statements have led the public to believe, by the officials of the U. A. W. A.

Cites Wagner Act

"The Wagner Labor Act sets up the provision that a majority group of workers in any given plant shall be recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency for the entire group," Mr. Addes continued.

"In the Chrysler Motor Corporation controversy there is no slight majority of workers involved in the nearly unanimous demand that the U. A. W. A. represent all employees in collective bargaining, but rather there is an overwhelming 95 per cent of the men and women crying for recognition of this legal right.

"As long as the majority rules, even by the slenderest of margins, then a 95-to-5 vote must be accepted as final. The Chrysler management is committed to the principle of collective bargaining.

"The U. A. W. A. is the only existing bargaining agency in the Chrysler plants. By all principles of justice and democracy, there is no alternative for the management except to give this recognition."

Mr. Addes said that "Chrysler workers themselves have scrapped the works councils," which he called "company unions," and claimed that 103 of their 120 employee representatives were union members who "campaigned openly on a 'union' ticket." He said these had been instructed by the workers "to resign in favor of the legitimate union."

Company Statement

Before this statement was issued, B. F. Hutchinson, Chrysler vice-president, had said:

"It should be made clear that we have dealt with the U. A. W. A. in the past, are dealing with them now and will continue to deal with them in the future. The men are out of work of their own choosing."

Mr. Hutchinson said that no immediate legal action against the strikers was contemplated but that corporation attorneys were studying the situation.

Mr. Hutchinson said that the corporation's position stood squarely on his statement of Monday, which declared:

"The union's explanation as to how this would operate, the actions of the union's stewards and officers in our plants and the effect of their actions on employees who refuse to join the union, make it obvious that the real purpose of this demand is actually to force all our employees to go with the union or go out of our employ. The union conferees deny this purpose, but the effect of this demand and the actions of the union representatives in our shops inevitably lead to a closed shop. . . .

"The U. A. W. A. has rejected our efforts and offers to meet any reasonable request in their apparent determination to force all of our employees into their organization. We have been willing and still are willing to bargain collectively with them for their members. Beyond that, we do not agree to go. Men who wish to work in our plants will not be required to hold a union card to do so."

Kidnap Vote Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The people of North Carolina will vote on whether they wish to make kidnapping a capital offense. A measure was introduced in the Legislature to include it in the list of crimes punishable by death. Objections were raised after a favorable report, and it was re-referred. The committee decided to recommend letting the people have the final say-so.

Relief Recipients In New York End Sit-Down Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Termination of a sit-down strike by 1700 relief recipients and the announcement that reductions of Works Progress Administration personnel would be halted until June 30 were seen here today as having solved for the present the social unrest resulting from the continued presence of large numbers of unemployed persons in New York city.

Embarrassing officials of the temporary emergency relief bureau by moving in upon district offices for an all-night stand, the sit-down strikers finally yielded their position and called off the program soon after 3 a. m. No attempt was made to oppose the strike and only minor concessions apparently were granted by city authorities.

The strikers, organized by the Workers' Alliance, had asked among other things, for a 40 per cent increase in the dole, a similar increase in rent allowances, higher amounts for clothing and medical services and speedier handling of their cases. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia described some of the requests as unreasonable, but promised relief efforts, especially in emergency cases.

In dealing with the Works Progress Administration situation, Frank J. Taylor, New York City comptroller, announced that an agreement had been reached with Lieut.-Col. Brehon B. Somervell, federal relief administrator here, to provide additional funds so that 170,000 persons could be kept on their jobs until the end of the fiscal year. Emergency taxes of the city will be used to the extent of $700,000 to purchase materials and aid special cases, he said.

The city's funds were to be employed only to supplement the Federal Government's contribution, and Mr. Taylor said he had assurance from Colonel Somervell that all vacancies on the WPA staff caused by re-employment of the personnel in private work would be filled from the emergency relief bureau rolls. Through such efforts, the burden of home relief would be lowered, he stressed.

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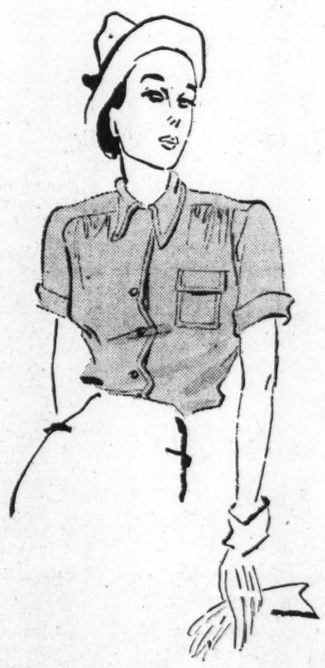
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Men's Tailor Offers Advice on Buying Wool Cloth

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Do You Know Wool and Worsted?

Here Are Points Useful to Note in Buying a Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

To many people wool is merely wool. Actually there are different types of wool as well as different qualities. The highest type of wool is said to be produced by the merino sheep of Spain. Australian and New Zealand wools, considered the finest commercial wools, have been developed by scientific crossing of the merino with other sheep. At the present time Australia produces about one-fifth of the total wool supply of the world. The qualities which characterize good wool are: (1) uniformity of length and fineness of fiber; (2) elasticity and uniformity of tensile strength; (3) the absence of hard and brittle fibers; (4) the high luster; (5) and the softness and resilience of the wool.

Wool is classified as long or short staple. If over one and one-half inch in length, it is considered a long staple; if under, then a short staple. All wool is obtained from sheep. That shorn from living sheep, which is called fleece wool, is springy and lively; that from dead sheep, known as skin wool, is lifeless and disinctly inferior.

Shoddy wool is obtained from old clothes and clippings of new wool fabrics gathered in mills and clothing factories, which are raveled out and redyed. It may be manufactured into cloth that tests "all wool," but it can never be as warm or as satisfactory as fleece wool, because in the reclaiming process the fibers have been broken down.

"All wool," and "100 per cent wool" are synonymous terms and may be used only when the cloth contains no more than 2 per cent cotton, silk, or rayon.

Technical Difference

Although all cloth manufactured from wool is, strictly speaking, woolen cloth, a technical distinction is made between woolen cloth and what is known as worsted. Take a handful of wool as it comes from the sheep's back and comb it with an ordinary hair comb. You will comb out only the shorter strands and these will lie in all directions. It is these short strands that are used to make **woolen cloth.** The longer parallel strands of wool which remain are used to make **worsted cloth.** As they can be twisted better, they make a smoother cloth than do the shorter strands.

Cashmere, flannel, tweed, cheviot and Shetland are the best known kinds of woolen cloth, and these are always soft finished.

Hard Finished or Soft Finished

Serge is a worsted and generally hard finished. There is also a worsted known simply as "worsted cloth," which may be hard finished, semi-hard finished or soft finished. A gabardine is a steep twill worsted with a cotton back. There is also another type of cloth known as a twist cloth, made of a combination of wool and worsted yarn, spun and woven very tightly, generally in a basket weave construction. This cloth is sometimes given a soft finish, but is generally sheared down very close, and is one of the most durable known, but is the hardest of all cloth to tailor. All woolens tailor better than worsteds, being more soft and elastic; but they are not so strong. Woolen material will not shine after wearing, but it does not usually hold the press well. Worsted material, especially the hard finished, can generally be depended upon to give good service, but has a tendency to become shiny after some wear. Which then is the better choice? Perhaps the most practical cloth for a man's suit is a semi-hard finished worsted: it will hold the shape and press well and will not shine easily unless the material is very dark in color.

Different Kinds of Shrinking

All woolen cloth must be shrunk before being made into garments, and again it is important that the buyer know by what method the shrinking has been done. Of the two processes—by steam and by cold water—the steam process is quicker, and hence cheaper. Cold water, however, shrinks the cloth more, and there is less apt to be further shrinking when the garment is cleaned.

Yarn Dyed and Piece Dyed

Equally important for the buyer is a knowledge of the different kinds of dyeing. Wool cloth may be dyed in the yarn before weaving, or it may be "piece dyed" after the cloth is made. Most solid-color wool cloth is piece dyed, as this is the cheapest and the easiest method. Only a few bolts of cloth are dyed one color at the same time. As new dyes are mixed again for the same color, it may differ in shade slightly. For that reason the woolen mills cannot guarantee that two bolts of solid color cloth will be exactly of the same shade. Therefore, men who desire an extra pair of trousers to match their suits in a solid color should order them from their tailor at the same time.

Susceptible to Fading

Although dyes are now much improved and less trouble is experienced with cloth fading, all colors are not equally "fast." Brown is one of the least dependable colors, as it is very susceptible to fading. The light blues, from medium to powder shade, also are seldom sunfast. Light blue silk stripes and decorations in wool cloth are liable to fade. Where there is constant exposure to the hot sun, gray and light gray colors turn yellow. One very troublesome cloth is black, which turns green even when the best quality of dye is used. For that reason, midnight blue is now replacing black for formal wear. Oxford gray and navy blue are the most dependable colors and these will usually hold the color well.

Weight of Material

It is often desirable to consider the weight of the material one is buying. If you are told that you are looking at a 14-ounce material, that means simply that the material weighs 14 ounces to the yard, which is an average weight. "Ten ounce" material is very light and suitable only for warm weather; whereas "16 ounce" would be considered heavy.

Tests for All Wool

One of the queries most often in the mind of the buyer is whether the material is "all wool" or not. There are certain tests which it is possible for anyone to make. The most accurate way is to put one tablespoon of lye in a pint of water in a granite vessel and bring to the boiling point. Immerse a sample of the fabric and boil gently for five minutes. All the wool will be completely dissolved, and any cotton or linen, will remain.

Another method commonly used in testing wool is to ravel out both warp and filling threads. Light a match and burn each thread separately. Cotton fibers flare up quickly like paper, leaving very little ash. Wool burns slowly without much flame and has the odor of burning feathers.

But no matter how good the material, how large the percentage of wool, or how fast the dye, remember that the best cloth can be ruined by a poor tailor. In selecting your tailor, if you do not already have a good one, be guided by the quality of the tailoring he does and the satisfaction of his customers. Ask your friends about their experiences with tailors, and they may help you to find the one you want. Someone has said, "The height of true friendship in a man is to recommend his tailor."

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A Swiss Woman Adventuring

Ella Maillart Makes Travel a Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Miss Ella Maillart, the Swiss traveler and journalist who, in company with Mr. Peter Fleming, made the hazardous 3500-mile journey from Peiping to Kashmir through Chinese Turkestan, described in the latter's book, "News From Tartary," has been expeditioning to find happiness. She told me so when I met her in London, and, when I asked her what kind of happiness, she seemed surprised. She said that there was, to her way of thinking, only one kind, and that was bound up in becoming aware of one's inmost self and of relating that self to the rest of the world.

Ella Maillart is a young woman who has had, even for these days, an adventurous career. In her Swiss home, when a child, she escaped from lesson books whenever she could, and went sailing on the lake which lay close to her house. She was friendly with the waterman she met because, she said, they were "real" people who knew how to face the winds that blew down from the snow mountains and were frank in their talk and in their method of handling problems.

Did Not Like Books

Her father wished her to study for a profession, but the youthful Ella managed to evade books because she did not like them. When the time arrived for her to earn, she took herself off to Germany and England and France in turn, in order to see for herself whether in working for her living among people who also worked, she could discover the basis of satisfaction.

Later, Miss Maillart went to Russia, and it was here that she became interested in exploring Central Asia. She set off on this further journey quite alone. She lived for six months with a Turko-Mongol tribe. She then went on into Manchuria and, finally reaching Peiping, decided to follow the old trade tracks—the "silk roads" of Tartary—across the mysterious frozen plateaus north of the Himalayas to the Celestial Mountains between Russia and Chinese Turkestan.

Happiness in Simple Things

"And what did you find?" I asked.

"I do not believe happiness is to be found in external things at all," she said. "I know now that there is no Eldorado, no blessed island somewhere faraway, but I believe the Russian peasants of the Caucasian Mountains gave me a clue. I do not think that happiness is a matter of race or of governments. I believe it lies in getting back, individually, to the simple things of existence, in extricating ourselves, somehow, from the conflicting desire to go back to nature, where life is well balanced, and the desire to take advantage of all the so-called culture of our monstrous civilization.

"We people of the West are never truly ourselves. We live under a kind of veneer. We have lost the love of winds and clouds—"

Sh paused and, getting up again, stood with her back to me looking out at the gray sky. "Some day," she said, "we shall be tired of being savage inside and cultured outwardly—tired of being two men. We shall see that the highest culture lies in becoming so conscious of being one instead of two that we shall make this fact apparent. Then, I believe, we shall begin to be satisfied."

Ella Maillart Crossing the Kuen Lun Mountains in North Tibet

Through the Editor's Window

A Salute to Riki of The Seeing Eye

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At a word from her master and trainer, facing an audience that packed Symphony Hall to the roof, Riki would quietly go around him and come up close along his left side, pressing her dark head against his knee. By putting his hand down he could rest it on her head. This is the first thing learned by each of these dogs who are taught to lead the blind. A blind master or mistress can always then at a word find the beloved dog whose intelligent leadership spells freedom to move about. Riki, a black German shepherd, had come to the meeting to help a huge and sympathetic audience to understand the wonderful work being done for the blind by the organization known as The Seeing Eye.

Other things Riki did. Elliott Humphrey, whose understanding and love of animals enabled him to work out the individual training of the hundreds of dogs that are thus equipped to serve as eyes and help to the blind, gave Riki several different commands. Riki wore a harness specially designed for her work—a harness with a stiff handle which her charge could hold and feel immediately responsive to each move the dog made. At the command "Forward," "Left," "Right," Riki would walk slightly ahead of her friend, at an even pace, guiding him through supposed traffic, giving him signals and slowing to a stop when the way was not clear. On the stage of Symphony Hall that night there was little chance to see just how Riki and other dogs of The Seeing Eye would handle various situations, but the eagerly rendered service was distinctly clear. The dogs love to be helpful; they take full responsibility for their master's safety; they know full well what they are doing and wherein their master needs to be helped.

* * *

One of the most amazing things Riki knows, is just what overhanging objects, such as an awning, she can take her master under, and what ones are too low. In this part of her demonstration one marveled to see her, in spite of Mr. Humphrey's test command to go forward, stop short and then go around a piece of scaffolding which, if he had actually been dependent upon her for sight, would have hit him in the forehead. Another barrier set up on the stage, she took him under in safety without question. The Seeing Eye dogs, he pointed out, must be so sound in character, so intelligent, that they can take in a training that includes their refusal to obey a command if that command jeopardizes their master's safety. Unquestioning obedience under all conditions on the part of the dog would not make him useful. He must refuse to go forward if it is unsafe at the moment.

That these wonderful dogs, carefully chosen for character, and carefully and lovingly trained, are able to realize their responsibility for looking after their blind masters or mistresses, is just one more reason for being grateful that we in this human life are blessed with the companionship of canine friends.

* * *

The Seeing Eye in the United States and l'Oeil qui Voit in Lausanne, Switzerland, was founded by Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, as a non-profit organization to help the blind by providing these intelligently trained dogs to guide, protect and look after them, and by teaching their would-be masters to rely upon them and to co-operate with them in being taken care of. At Morristown, N. J., is a "school," and Elliott Humphrey, who, by the way, has an article in the March Atlantic Monthly on this work, supervises the dogs.

The training of the dog, first with a seeing master, then with a blindfolded one, and lastly with one who must absolutely rely upon him, is one of the thrillingly beautiful things in life that I know. Kindness, appreciation, and an understanding of the way the dog thinks is the key to the training. The applicant for a dog—and there is, I understand, a large waiting list, for it takes time to train the dogs—must also go through a course of training.

* * *

"The dog wears a special harness with a semi-stiff U-shaped handle through which every movement and reaction is conveyed to his master's hand," Mrs. Eustis once wrote in describing the work.

"The first stage covers about three months and when finished the dog goes at a fast walk so that the slackening of his gait is instantly felt through the semi-rigid handle of his harness. For curbs he pulls back and stands still so that his master can find the edge with his cane; for steps, approaching traffic and all obstacles barring progress he sits down; for trees, letter boxes, scaffoldings, awnings or pedestrians he leans away from his man who follows the pull and so is led safely around. He knows his direction commands of 'left,' 'right' and 'forward,' and picks up anything his master drops. . . . The man may think of himself as master, but the dog thinks of the man as his property and protects him as his property. . . ."

* * *

The freedom this protection and guidance gives to the dog's master or mistress is a thing one can never forget. Story after story might be related of a return to normal ways of living, to spontaneous laughter and the companionship of friends, yes and to useful employment—and all because of some gentle, intelligent dog from The Seeing Eye. We were told the other night that two students at Harvard University, a man and a girl, were going through college with dogs at their sides.

Alexander Woollcott was chief speaker and master of ceremonies at the meeting in Boston. Mr. Woollcott's loyalty to The Seeing Eye is widely known, and his generous support of it probably accounts for many of the gifts sent in to help the work meet the needs of those who could not pay the full price of training and a dog. Although chief speaker, and decidedly a drawing card to the large audience, however, Mr. Woollcott was evidently deeply content to have the laurels of the evening worn by the gentle, loving, eager and responsive young black German shepherd, who so intelligently demonstrated at Mr. Humphrey's word, the wonderful work of The Seeing Eye. Yes, Mr. Woollcott and all of us, as a symbol of our gratitude and appreciation to all of The Seeing Eye dogs, from the famous first one, Buddy Fortunate Fields, on down — openly rendered our homage to Riki.

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Rooms—For and by Boys

Second of Four Wednesday Articles on Decorating Boys' Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since every man is going to be asked some time whether green wallpaper with apple blossom sprays or a Colonial design looks better in the living room, or whether he would prefer modernistic or Directoire furniture in his bedroom—it's a wise mother who instills some of the fundamentals of interior decorating in her boys.

The easiest way to do this is to let them play the major part in fixing up their own rooms. Take, for instance, the case of David. David was eight and felt that his babyhood was far behind him. He wanted his room to be a "boy's room, not a sissy's."

"Very well," his mother told him. "We'll fix it up a bit and you may help."

"Can I really fix it up anyway I want to?" he asked.

"Certainly. It's your room."

"Then I want a red room."

"A what?"

"A red room," he repeated. "I think red's the prettiest color in the world. Can't we paint the bed and everything red?"

In all her prowling through interior decorating magazines David's mother had never seen a red bedroom, but on the other hand, if he wanted a red room she didn't see why he couldn't have it. So they went upstairs and took inventory.

Taking Inventory

David's room was more or less the junk pile of the house, as so often happens with a boy's room. His bed was a single brass one that had been discarded by an older sister. His bureau was—well, just a bureau, one of those nondescript pieces of furniture any boy is apt to fall heir to. The faded blue rug had once been used in the dining room, but what annoyed David most were the peach-colored spread and curtains.

"It wouldn't be so bad if you'd ditch those curtains and that spread and paint the bed and dresser red," David said.

"Let's begin at the beginning," suggested his mother. "The beginning in this room seems to me to be the walls. Look at them."

The walls were a sight. David had a mania for cutting pictures from magazines and hanging them around his room. He also made it a point to tack up every picture postcard he could lay his hands on.

"Well, I think the pictures would look better if there weren't so many flowers in the wallpaper," David announced after a minute's scrutiny.

"Lesson number one. New wallpaper first then—without any flowers."

"I want red wallpaper."

Lesson Number Two

"Red? Let's see how it will look first." His mother held up a piece of red wrapping paper against the wall. "Now if we should paint the bed and dresser red they wouldn't show up against the red wallpaper, would they?"

David decided they wouldn't.

"Lesson number two. The effect of color in a room, David, isn't due to the amount you have but where you have it and what you have to contrast with it."

Together they looked over wallpaper samples and finally selected a tan oatmeal paper for the lower part of the walls and a lighter cream for the uper part and the ceiling. A flat molding was run around the walls about five feet from the floor where the papers met.

"Now, whenever you feel the urge to cut out a picture and hang it up, just thumb-tack it to this molding," his mother explained. "It will save the walls and look much neater. And now, what about the floor? I'd suggest linoleum."

The idea appealed to David, now thoroughly aroused as to the possibilities in his room, and together they selected a pattern that looked like square tiles of mottled tan and black with an unobtrusive touch of red here and there.

The bed was painted black with red touches on the knobs of the bars, and the dresser and a low rocking chair — salvaged from the attic—were painted red with black trimming. David was ecstatic at the transformation taking place before his eyes.

"Gee, I never dreamed it would look this good," he exclaimed. "But, mother, what about a desk? I ought to have some place to write."

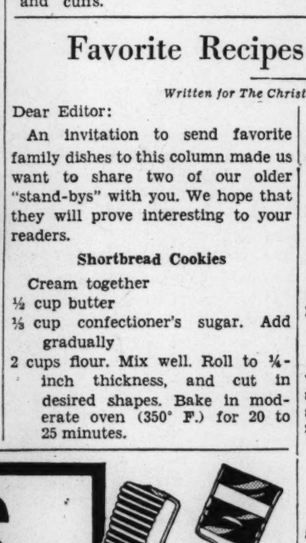
"I think I have an idea on that subject," said his mother. She rummaged around in second-hand shops until she found an old school desk and seat which she bought for a song. It was painted red and installed in the room. Close beside it a blackboard was hung on the wall.

Then she found some red chintz curtains with small black, yellow and white flowers. There was a bedspread to match. As a final practical touch, since David didn't need all the room in his closet for clothes, shelves were put along one wall to house his growing collection of rocks, bird nests, and other treasures.

Needless to say, David was one of the happiest and proudest boys in the world.

MARTHA WIRT DAVIS

(The next article in this series will describe the transformation 13-year-old Paul wrought in his very small room. The first article ran on Feb. 10.)



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Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

An invitation to send favorite family dishes to this column made us want to share two of our older "stand-bys" with you. We hope that they will prove interesting to your readers.

Shortbread Cookies

Cream together
½ cup butter
½ cup confectioner's sugar. Add gradually
2 cups flour. Mix well. Roll to ¼-inch thickness, and cut in desired shapes. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes.

Ice-Box Ice Cream

Boil
½ cup sugar with
3 tablespoons water until it will make a spinning thread. Pour this over
1 stiffly beaten egg white, and beat briskly until creamy (like icing). Fold this mixture into
½ pint of whipping cream beaten stiff, mixing in well. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla and
2 drops almond flavoring. Freeze in refrigerator, or out-of-doors. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

(I feel I should add that Manitoba winters include much zero weather, and out-of-doors freezing is easily accomplished. Especially at 40 below zero.)

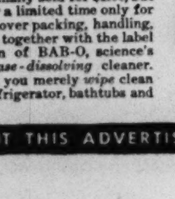
(Mrs.) I. H., Canada

An Emergency Shelf

I keep one shelf in the pantry for an extra supply of canned vegetables, fruits, meat or fish. These can be bought at reduced prices, when the opportunity presents itself, and only used in emergencies, such as when a friend drops in unexpectedly. You can then get a delicious meal in a jiffy.

(Miss) N. S. S., Canada

3 Old Virginia Foods for $1



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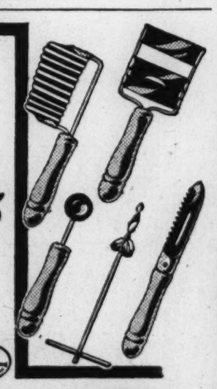

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The Lights of Home

Returning from the city's work,
The daily stress and strain,
Our hearts are lifted as we see
The lights of home again.

They promise warmth and kindly ways,
A welcome and a rest,
The common joys and sorrows shared
With those we love the best.

Above the dark their steady glow
Will always cheer our way;
The lights of home a guide, a hope,
A beacon's golden ray.

Lydia Lion Roberts

Household Hints

Cellophane Bags

I have learned several ways in which cellophane bags may be put to good use. The best silver may be stored in it, and being air-proof, the silverware will not discolor. Mice will never gnaw through cellophane, so food or small articles of clothing may be safely kept in cellophane bags. It is also good to use for mending books or music. I use liquid glue for pasting.

(Mrs.) R. V. J., Idaho.

Cleaner for Suede Jackets

For a long time I tried to find a cleaner for suede jackets, as it is expensive sending them to the cleaner's, and have recently learned that you may very effectively clean such a garment with equal parts of fuller's earth and alum. When this is brushed off, the jacket looks like new.

(Mrs.) R. V. J., Idaho.

Making Braided Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Braided rugs are popular now, and here are some suggestions for making them. Instead of sewing the braids together, lace them with strong cord or carpet warp. Use a narrow bodkin or blunt needle. Pass the cord beneath a strand of the last braid and then across and under a strand of the braid that is being applied. Draw the cord up snugly. This method does away with the danger of ripping. With a little practice the cord can be drawn so that it does not show.

The "jog" caused by changing colors, when using a continuous braid, may be avoided in the following way. Cut each braid squarely across and overcast the end with strong thread of suitable color. Lace on this braid and, when the beginning is reached, cut straight across and overcast. Have the two ends just meet and butt them together with strong needle and thread. Work from the wrong side. If carefully done, the joining will not show when the rug is on the floor. It is a good idea to shrink the cord when making wash rugs.

In starting work, cut the first braid twice the desired length, butt the ends and lace together. Increasing is done by skipping a strand of the braid that is being applied.

A pretty bathroom rug was recently made from an old cotton blanket. Some of the material was dyed green and some rose. When combined with the original grey of the blanket the effect was very pleasing.

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Miss Laura's Car

IT WAS a case of love at first sight. I am not sure that Miss Laura, growing up in the horse and buggy era, was conscious of any lack before the day her first automobile was delivered to her; but certainly the instant she saw it in the drive the internal combustion engine had made a conquest. The neighbors might scoff and keep their horses, sure the contraption was a fad; Miss Laura had found a vehicle geared to her pace and suited to her taste for variety and adventure.

She stood in the doorway that morning, dazzled by the polished brass fittings of her new possession, and was won over completely. And her loyalty has never wavered. The identity of her automobile has, of course, changed with the years; there have been many successors to that first high, noisy touring car. But Miss Laura has looked on them all with the same eyes and each has taken on a special personality. So it is perhaps not inaccurate to speak of them, collectively, as Miss Laura's Car.

From the beginning, she was one of those rare people who know exactly the right attitude to adopt toward the mysteries of motor and chassis. In those early days, one had to combine firmness and affectionate understanding in the right proportions to get the best results from an automobile. Miss Laura did this to perfection and still does. She adds, too, a kind of fond bullying of her own that appears to reduce any motorcar to fawning obedience. Even now, explaining some repair her sedan needs, she adopts a brisk, deprecating tone that almost—but not quite—conceals her stanch affection.

* * *

THAT FIRST ENCOUNTER between Miss Laura and her car is for me legendary, going back of my earliest memories of the inseparable pair. But it is a legend of which I never tire, nor, I suspect, does Miss Laura. The salesman pulled the doorbell that morning and said: "Well, there she is," and Miss Laura became the town's first automobile owner. She looked past the salesman's shoulder to where the car waited by a hitching post, and caught her breath. Three is a crowd at such a time; Miss Laura's one idea was to get rid of the salesman. When he offered to take her out for instruction, she waved him aside. Later would do for that, she said. Anyway, she knew all about the things, had been in lots of them in the city. She signed the necessary papers in a smiling daze and at last he disappeared around the corner.

Miss Laura threw on a coat and went out to her car. Neighbors soon appeared to join the inspection and to offer solemn warnings. Could she run it, they wanted to know? Of course! There was nothing to it. She concealed whatever doubts she may have had. Miss Laura had never been conquered by anything yet and she wasn't beginning at her age.

"Like to go for a ride?" she asked blithely, looking about for passengers.

* * *

THERE WERE NONE, but someone put in a jocular: "You wouldn't dare go off in the thing, yourself," and Miss Laura accepted the challenge. She went into the house to telephone the salesman, and in ten minutes he was back again, cranking the engine, pointing out levers. When he learned that she meant to try the thing alone, he remonstrated; but she repeated her assurances of long experience with automobiles and fairly brushed him out of her way. There was a strange shudder of the car's body, a series of jerks, and the neighbors found themselves staring at an empty space by the hitching post.

They peered after the cloud of dust that enveloped Miss Laura and her car until, to their alarm, it passed out of sight, going toward the center of town. Small boys were running after it when it reappeared, with its owner flushed and triumphant at the wheel. Her smile faded abruptly as she came abreast of her house; there were shouts from the crowd as she went right by. Plainly, she couldn't stop.

* * *

OTHERS JOINED THE small boys in pursuit. At last some distance up the street the car came to a trembling halt and was suddenly, ominously, still. The salesman was with the group that now caught up with Miss Laura.

"What's the matter with it?" she asked him. "I stopped it all right, but now the motor part is stopped, too. What do I do?"

The salesman pulled a long face. "Well, Miss Laura, it's broken down some way," he told her. "You've got to treat it more carefully." He peered around and under the body, clucking his tongue in an alarming way, and there were giggles from the others.

* * *

MISS LAURA COULD have cried. Her lovely, her exciting automobile failing her so soon—damaged, perhaps seriously. She tugged at the wheel, shaking it a little as if she could so jog it back into the chug-chug that had already become music to her ears. Then she caught sight of the salesman's face—young Jack Gregg, he was, and a scalawag if there ever was one. "Look here, young man," she said hotly. "You've been telling me tales. This car isn't broken down. I can see by your face. Now come over here and tell me what to push to make it go again. Do you hear?"

The culprit, after a feeble protest or two, went shamefacedly around front to crank. "Of course!" Miss Laura said. "I forgot. How can you expect the poor thing to go without cranking?" And she looked defiantly over the wheel at the neighbors. Already she was defending her own.

* * *

WHEN I FIRST remember Miss Laura's car, it had evolved into a shiny, high-tempered little roadster with many foibles, and only Miss Laura knew them all. She and her car went on trips all over the state, and she completed these odysseys by a combination of affectionate trust and firm insistence. On cold mornings she had Alec, the hired man, carry teakettles of hot water out to banish the chill from the radiator; but she offset this pampering by the decided way she settled at the wheel afterward and glared at the low short hood before her. She had made every concession, her manner implied. Now she would brook no nonsense. And, with only a few gasping complaints, the car always started.

In later years Miss Laura's automobiling has acquired more elegance, as manufacturers have offered her soft upholstery and handsome lines. But she has never lost, so to speak, the personal touch in dealing with her car and, as a result, her motoring has a quality of camaraderie that makes more matter-of-fact driving seem colorless. Does the gasoline gauge threaten an empty tank before the next filling station? Miss Laura leans over the wheel, listening to the motor, jiggling the throttle with expert economy, and remarks that *surely* the car can make it, that it had just *better* make it. And it does. It is as if every new version of Miss Laura's car were conscious of its heritage—the tradition of those hardy ancestors that chugged up and down dusty roads and waited patiently for Miss Laura by hitching posts. It's a lot to live up to—being Miss Laura's car.

A. L. C.

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Words Brought Into Use Through Song

THE people who care nothing for literature and poetry care for Burns. It was indifferent—they thought who saw him—whether he wrote verse or not: he could have done anything else as well. Yet how true a poet is he! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden and the guernsey coat and the blouse. He has given voice to all the experiences of common life; he has endeared the farmhouse and cottage, patches and poverty, beans and barley; . . . hardship, the fear of debt; the dear society of weans and wife, of brothers and sisters, proud of each other, knowing so few and finding amends for want and obscurity in books and thoughts. What a love of Nature, and, shall I say it? of middle-class Nature. Not like Goethe, in the stars, or like Byron, in the ocean, or Moore, in the luxurious East, but in the homely landscape which the poor see around them,—bleak leagues of pasture and stubble, ice and sleet and rain and snow-choked brooks; birds, hares, field-mice, thistles and heather, which he daily knew. How many "Bonny Doons" and "John Anderson my jo's" and "Auld lang synes" all around the earth have his verses been applied to! And his love-songs still woo and melt the youths and maids; the farm-work, the country holiday, the fishing-cobble are still his debtors to-day.

And as he was thus the poet of the poor, anxious, cheerful, working humanity, so had he the language of low life. He grew up in a rural district, speaking a *patois* unintelligible to all but natives, and he has made the Lowland Scotch a Doric dialect of fame. It is the only example in history of a language made classic by the genius of a single man. But more than this. He had that secret of genius to draw from the bottom of society the strength of its speech, and astonish the ears of the polite with these artless words, better than art, and filtered of all offence through his beauty. It seemed odious to Luther that the devil should have all the best tunes; he would bring them into the churches; and Burns knew how to take from fairs and gypsies, blacksmiths and drovers, the speech of the market and street, and clothe it with melody. But I am detaining you too long. The memory of Burns,—I am afraid heaven and earth have taken too good care of it to leave us anything to say. The west winds are murmuring it. Open the windows behind you, and hearken for the incoming tide, what the waves say of it. The doves perching always on the eaves of the Stone Chapel opposite, may know something about it. Every name in broad Scotland keeps his fame bright. The memory of Burns,—every man's, every boy's and girl's head carries snatches of his songs, and they say them by heart, and, what is strangest of all, never learned them from a book, but from mouth to mouth. The wind whispers them, the birds whistle them, the corn, barley, and bulrushes hoarsely rustle them, nay, the music-boxes at Geneva are framed and toothed to play them; the hand-organs of the Savoyards in all cities repeat them, and the chimes of bells ring them in the spires. They are the property and the solace of mankind.—From RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S Essay on Robert Burns.

By Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art (W. A. Clark Collection), Washington, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPECTATORS AT A PRINT SHOW, *by Honoré Daumier*

SUBJECT interest is particularly notable in the paintings of Honoré Daumier (1808-1879), who lived in France in a most exciting era of history and art. While his fellow artists may have been absorbed in some technical advance, relating to color, or light, or the application of little touches of pigment, Daumier held to a tradition which seems to reach back to Rembrandt van Rijn. Light streams through his pictures, leaving in its path emphatic silhouettes, queer profiles, heightened facial expressions. Daumier sought what was human, what was pertinent, and often that proved to be disagreeable. Among his favorite themes were scenes in courts of justice, railroad trains, and art exhibitions.

"Spectators at a Print Show" discloses his capacity for handling a group, for focusing interest. It shows his predilection for vigorous contrast of dark and light, his capacity for modeling form fully in a few qualifying strokes. There was a sculptural basis in his drawing, and his feeling for roundness and fullness has imparted a particular awareness to the surface of his paintings. There seems to be a density, a plastic character in the very air, the very light itself. This capacity for evincing a maximum of effect raised Daumier from the class of caricaturist, and has gained for him a position among the outstanding French masters.

DOROTHY ADLOW

To a Robin

UNMISTAKABLY a troubadour
In deportment and in dress,
And in paying for your breakfast
With a song.

LE BARON COOKE

Albanian Inn

ON RIDES Mislim. On, with the wind catching playfully at the sheepskin flung over his shoulders; on, to the inn.

Outside, he draws rein, a stalwart figure against the glare of a brassy evening sky, a man of the mountains, bronzed and fiercely moustached. He is clad in a suit hand-woven of sheeps' wool, with trimmings of black stripes. His feet are shod with strange shoes fashioned from an old motor tire; his head is partly covered by a round white pierrot's cap. At his wooden saddle-bow, the barrel of his ancient rifle winks in the sun.

His hand on his horse's bridle, he approaches.

"Is the landlord within?" he asks an old Turk seated under the eaves of the crazy wooden balcony which shadows the uneven road. The old Turk nods his head gravely, and returns to his meditations.

* * *

MISLIM TETHERS HIS horse and boldly enters the inn. The interior of the *hahn* is dim, but the dark outline of the primitive tables and chairs, set on the bare floor, astonishes him. No such luxury exists in his lonely hut high up in the barren mountains. The *hahngee* (landlord) waddles up. He, too, is a Turk, an old man, with a hooked nose, beady black eyes, and a shaven head covered with a fez.

"Do you want a bed?" he inquires; and, with a nod from Mislim, he leads the way up the rickety stairs. Perilous stairs they are, of rough wooden planks, without so much as a hand-rail; and Mislim, accustomed only to a ladder, mounts them cautiously.

"Once two English people stayed with me," observes the *hahngee*, "and they actually wanted a room to themselves. In England, the guests do not sleep all together in one big room. Would you believe that!"

* * *

THE ROOM INTO which Mislim is ushered with grave, Oriental ceremony, contains a dozen beds, shrouded and dark, for not even a square hole cut in the wall lets in the light. The beds themselves are new, of painted iron, and entirely without springs. Their springless state, however, does not disconcert Mislim. He is too enchanted by the unusual sight of straw-stuffed mattresses and butter-muslin sheets! He pictures himself lying happily upon such comfort, his sheeps-wool suit on the floor beside him. Undressing is a luxury he seldom affords himself.

"You will pay me," says the *hahngee* politely, "with the coins stamped with the head of the Austrian Emperor, Franz Josef; or, if you prefer it, in Jugo-Slavian dinars. Do you know," he continues, reverting to his favorite subject of conversation, "those English wanted to eat in the mornings! I fetched them a loaf from the baker's. And then they wanted butter! They are strange, these foreigners! But it is almost sunset, my son. Are you not hungry? The restaurant by the mosque will serve you, if you wish."

* * *

BUT MISLIM SHAKES his head; he is too excited to eat, and his thoughts stray longingly to the coolness of those butter-muslin sheets.

The sun is setting; outside the inn, the streets are silent. From the minaret the muezzin is calling the faithful to prayer, his robed figure, with suppliant arms outstretched, is black against a flaming sky.

Only Mislim, happiest of his mountain tribe, does not heed the chanting. For he is fast asleep.

J. D. T.

South African Farm

(4000 feet up)

THEY who have seen the moon rise over the African veldt
Will remember, when all has gone by,
The light on the kraals, on the oaks, on the wattle plantations; the cry
Of the deer in the bottom, lying below in the hills.
They will remember, perhaps, that the world was then
But the shadowy garden stretching down to the gum trees when
They stood tall, straight, in the moonlight, dark, with the mountains far in the sky.
They will remember—the two sitting there on the stoep—
Sitting close like children half-afraid of the turning planets, half-afraid
Of the world and the shadows, how they stayed
Looking up and seeing above, seeing on high,
The moon against velvet, and the tropical stars in their courses, strange to the northern eye;
Strange to the wanderers yet.
They will remember; they, still wandering farther and farther,
They will not forget.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Andligt seende

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

NÄR någon stor politisk kamp pågår, överväga vi noga alla orsaker och skäl för och emot densamma och naturligtvis även vad följden kan bliva. Enligt mänskligt sätt att tänka tyckes det rätta ligga mera på den ena sidan än på den andra. Och fiendens redskap—det dödliga sinnet—söker förvirra tanken, så att den gudomliga rösten icke skall kunna höras tydligt.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver på sid. 15 i sin lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "För att kunna tränga in i hjärtat av bönen, måste vi tillsluta de falska förnimmelsernas dörr. Läpparna måste vara stumma och materialismen tyst, på det att människan må kunna lyssna till Anden, den gudomliga Principen, Kärleken, som tillintetgör all villfarelse". När vi lyssna med förståelse och höra och följa Sanningens röst, skola vi finna, att vi äro i stånd att själva välja rätt och att hjälpa andra att söka sanningen, som giver dem förmåga att göra detsamma.

Mrs. Eddy, som älskade Gud och sitt land, har i tydliga ordalag behandlat frågan om att göra ett rätt val, när hon säger i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (sid. 165): "Två ting kan ödet icke beröva oss, nämligen förmågan att välja det bästa och förmågan att hjälpa andra att göra detsamma". Vi kunna icke välja rätt, om vi icke äro så styrda av det enda odödliga Sinnet, att vi genomskåda det dödliga sinnets illfundigheter. Detta kräver inspiration, det klara andliga seende, som är i stånd att skilja mellan det rätta och det orätta, mellan det goda, guldet, och villfarelsen, som är slagg.

Vi kunna aldrig ha råd att låta förleda oss till att avvika från vår raka och smala väg på grund av de dödliga anspråkens förespeglingar, vilka svekfullt föra oss vilse. Vi måste ha spontan inspiration i vårt arbete. Vi måste vara villiga att stå upp för Gud eller det goda och oförskräckt följa det rätta. Om vi icke oförbehållsamt vända oss till Gud för att få råd och ledning, gå vi vilse. Om de som inneha förtroendeposter icke återspegla Gudlika egenskaper, visa de sig vara otrogna tjänare. Ändast den inspiration, som kommer från förståelsen av Guds, Kärlekens, godhet, kan skydda oss och föra oss vidare. Långt tillbaka i tiden skrev den vise i Ordspråksboken (29:18): "Där intet andligt seende finnes, där förgås folket" (engelska Bibeln). Hur väl visste han icke vad som behöves i en värld, som kämpar för att finna frid!

Under den tid, då Israels barn voro i trälldom i Egypten, tycktes de bördor som lades på dem vara outhärdliga, och likväl lade Farao på dem mer och mer, tills slutligen den dag kom, då befallningen gick ut till fogdarna (2 Mos. 5:7): "I skolen icke vidare såsom förut giva folket halm till att göra tegel. Låten dem själva gå och skaffa sig halm". Likväl blevo de tillsagda att fullgöra sitt vanliga arbete. Samma antal tegel måste tillverkas och överlämnas åt fogdarna som förut, när folket försågs med halm. I sin förtvivlan klagade Israels barn för Mose, att han hade försvårat deras ställning gentemot Farao. Men hur god är icke den gudomliga Kärleken! Då Mose vände sig till Gud, uppenbarades Sinnets verksamhet, och genom prövningar och bedrövelser, under vilka seger efter seger vanns över villfarelsen, blevo Israels barn slutligen av Herrens hand förda ut ur Egypten.

Även i denna dag står mänskligheten inför liknande aggressiva argument, vilka visa sig såsom arbetslöshet, strejker, för tunga skattebördor och mångfaldiga slag av förvirring i affärs- och statsangelägenheter. "Pilgrimerna" [de första engelska kolonisterna i Massachusetts] kommo till ett nytt land för att söka religionsfrihet. Sedermera grundades Förenta staternas författning såsom ett medel att upprätta en effektiv nationell styrelse, som skall tillförsäkra frihet åt alla. Endast den gudomliga ledning, som inspirerade upphovsmännen till denna författning att utarbeta en rättfärdig styrelseform, kan sätta oss i stånd att upprätthålla en rättfärdig styrelse. Alla som känna Gud måste lära sig att arbeta med och erkänna Honom på alla Hans vägar, om de ej vilja, likt Israels barn, bliva lämnade utan halm till sitt tegel.

Kristen Vetenskap visar människorna, hur de skola kunna införa denna helande andliga inspiration på varje område av det dagliga livet—i hemmet, i affärerna och i statens angelägenheter. Mrs. Eddy skriver på sid. 44 i "Nej och Ja": "Framåtskridandet som är det mänskliga släktets lagliga rätt, gjuter Sanningens och Kärlekens helande balsam i varje sår. Det är oss en borgen för att ingen skräckregering, intet villfarelsens välde skall på nytt förena kyrka och stat eller med överhetens ämbetsmyndighet åter giva laga kraft åt religionsförföljelsernas fasor".

Vilka härliga ord av tröst, råd och ledning finna vi icke i Bibeln och Kristen Vetenskaps litteratur! Den som söker lär sig ständigt att förhärliga Guds kraft och makt, att tro på Hans kärlek och skydd, att förstå Hans löften och veta, att de bliva uppfyllda. De som förverkliga för sig, även om blott i ringa grad, den himmelske Faderns allmakt, få fröjdas åt bevisen på Hans kärleksfulla omsorg.

Vi kunna i den dag som är ständigt ha den himmelska inspirationen med oss. Allt vad vi behöva gives oss i förståelsen av att Guds allhet är en praktisk sanning, som kan bevisas här och nu. Jesus sade (Matt. 5:9): "Saliga äro de fridstiftande, ty de skola kallas Guds barn" (äldre bibelöversättning).

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spiritual Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a big political struggle is at hand, one ponders deeply the whys and wherefores, and, naturally, what the outcome is going to be. According to human reasoning one side is more nearly right than the other. And the enemy's tool—mortal mind—would bring confusion to thought so that the divine voice may not be heard clearly.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 15): "To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring senses must be closed. Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit, the divine Principle, Love, which destroys all error." When we listen understandingly, and hear and follow the voice of Truth, we shall find that we are able to choose rightly ourselves and to help others to seek the truth, which enables them to do likewise.

Mrs. Eddy, who loved God and her country, spoke clearly on the subject of making a right choice, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 165), saying, "Of two things fate cannot rob us; namely, of choosing the best, and of helping others thus to choose." We cannot choose correctly unless we are so governed by the one immortal Mind that we see through the wiles of mortal mind. This requires inspiration, that clear spiritual vision which is able to distinguish between the right and the wrong, between the gold of good and the error which is dross.

We can never afford to be sidetracked from our straight and narrow course by the pretense of mortal claims, deceitfully leading astray. We must have spontaneous inspiration in our work. We must be willing to stand upright for God, or good, and be unafraid to follow the right. If we do not turn unreservedly to God for counsel and guidance, we are missing our way. If those in positions of trust do not reflect Godlike qualities they are proving themselves to be unfaithful stewards. Only the inspiration which comes from understanding the loveliness of God, Love, will protect and carry us on. Long ago the wise man wrote in Proverbs (29:18), "Where there is no vision, the people perish." How well he knew what was needed in a world struggling to find peace!

In the days of their Egyptian bondage the burdens put upon the children of Israel seemed unbearable, and yet Pharaoh put upon them more and more until finally came the day when the word went forth to the taskmasters (Exodus 5:7), "Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves." Yet the people were told that they must fulfill their usual task. The same tale of bricks must be brought forth and handed over to the taskmasters, as was accomplished when straw was supplied for them. In desperation the children of Israel complained to Moses that he had brought them into trouble with Pharaoh. But how good divine Love is! As Moses turned to God, the operation of Mind was revealed and through trials and tribulations, in which victory after victory over error was established, the children of Israel were finally led forth out of Egypt by the hand of the Lord.

Today mankind is faced by similar aggressive arguments, appearing as unemployment, strikes, overtaxation, and multitudinous phases of confusion in business and governmental affairs. The Pilgrims came to a new land seeking religious liberty. Later on, the Constitution of the United States was devised as an instrument to provide an effective national government, assuring liberty to all. Only the divine guidance which inspired the framers of the Constitution in working out a righteous form of government, will enable us to maintain a righteous government. All who know God must learn to work with and acknowledge Him in all His ways, if they would not be left, like the children of Israel, without straw for their bricks.

Christian Science is showing mankind how to bring this healing spiritual inspiration into every avenue of daily life—into home, business, and governmental affairs. Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 44): "Progress, legitimate to the human race, pours the healing balm of Truth and Love into every wound. It reassures us that no Reign of Terror or rule of error will again unite Church and State, or re-enact, through the civil arm of government, the horrors of religious persecution."

What glorious words of comfort, counsel, and advice we find in the Bible and the Christian Science literature! Constantly are seekers learning to magnify the power and might of God; to believe in His love and protection; to understand His promises, and to know that they are being fulfilled. Those who are realizing, even in a small degree, the omnipotence of the heavenly Father, are rejoicing in proofs of His loving care.

Today we may have heavenly inspiration ever with us. Everything that we need is given to us in the realization that God's allness is a practical fact, provable right here and now. Jesus said (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Amaryllis in My Window

You lift your rich, deep-orange tint
To meet the pale-gold winter sun,
And in this flaming color hint
Of summer radiance to come.

HELEN HIXON

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Insurgents Force Madrid To Unify Rule of Juntas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—The fall of Malaga, Feb. 9, came as the first really big shock to the Government forces. No attempt was made to minimize the defeat, but a new note struck when it was officially proclaimed as a victory for "foreign invaders." This new note electrified the well-known pride of every Spaniard in Government territory.

A kind of careless improvidence has kept Loyalist Spain in a semi-sleepy state until this disaster. It was followed by an outcry for an effective united front and the immediate sinking of personal and idealistic differences. Even the anarchists, the more unruly elements of the Government forces, began to realize that without discipline, victory became impossible. Gen. José Miaja was given supreme military command over Madrid and the Castilian provinces.

Numerically, General Franco claims to have a considerable advantage over his foes. He recently gave out from Salamanca that his forces occupy territory with 13,000,000 inhabitants as against 9,000,000 under the Loyalist flag. But industrial districts like Catalonia and the closely populated region around Bilbao produce better human fighting material as well as equipment than agricultural Spain with its dull illiterates. Furthermore, the fact that the Catalans have by far the best organizing genius in Spain cannot be challenged.

Difficult for Loyalists

How to co-ordinate the efforts of the Loyalist militia and the multitude of groups is the difficulty. In this respect little progress has been made, it seems, since the Peninsula War. The Spanish character has changed little in the course of 130 years. We read of those days that "Though amazingly patient under privations, the Spaniard considered improvidence almost more of a law than a habit. Punctuality was utterly unknown."

Spain then, as today, was a mosaic of local juntas, each acting independently and permeated with a fine spirit of rage, but all waging war on their own accounts. Once more, it is the task of Spain's friends on each side to knit the scattered forces into some common scheme of war.

Cases, probably repeated hundreds of times, have been reported of bodies of militia required for reenforcements at some other spot refusing to move from their quarters. Wherever the C. N. T. (the anarchist trades union) has a representative, there he must needs maintain the principle of independence, backed, when necessary, by the revolver or the bomb. Now at last, the C. N. T., the U. G. T. (General Union of Workers), the P. O. U. M. (United Marxists) and the P. S. U. (United Socialist Party), have decided that a united front must no longer be merely a theory but a fact.

Cabinet Appeals

Appeals from three Cabinet ministers have recently appeared in the left-wing press to this effect. Minister Manuel Irujo states that those who "destroy factories and refuse to obey orders" are just as much enemies of the Republic as the fascists. Minister José Giral radiocast a similar appeal, reminding the workers that it was he who armed them when hostilities broke out—but not to use arms against one another.

Conscription of all males between the ages of 20 and 45 has been ordered. Why, it may be asked, had this not been decreed earlier? The reply is that arms were not available for all, but that now Barcelona is turning out guns and ammunition day and night. Furthermore, doubts existed as to the advisability of arming many members of the bourgeois classes on account of their extremist sympathies. It is hoped that the condemnation of extremism by the Cabinet ministers and the traditional hatred of Spaniards for "foreign invaders" will have helped to win over the luke-warm and jobs in the trenches will be found for the rest.

Rebels Needed Help

That General Franco should have required the help of many thousand Italians and Germans—the figure is placed at no fewer than 50,000—besides some two thirds of the regular army, including the Legionaries and Moorish regulars, let alone all available man power throughout the territory under his control, is a big tribute to the staying power of the untrained militia which is opposing him—"amateur soldiers," as they are described.

Hence, even should Madrid fall, it need not spell the beginning of the end. It marks the end of the preparatory period for the Loyalists. They have not only got the measure of their opponents who reckoned on overwhelming them by surprise. They are also learning daily the art of war and the need for discipline. The presence among them of foreign comrades—"idealists, not invaders"—gives them heart. A tremendous stiffening of resistance may be expected if the united front can be achieved. Toward this end the Alianza Nacional de Juventudes—the National Alliance of Youth—has come into being. It includes the young people of all sections of labor and constitutes the new hope for left-wing Spain, which was in despair as to the possibilities of unifying the scattered forces.

On the side of the rebels, feeling ran very high when General Franco's troops entered Malaga. Confiscation of all landed estates and businesses having been carried out systematically, a new administration would have an enormous task before it.

Amateur Banking

Even private banks have been placed under the control of local political organizations with no sense of responsibility or administrative ability. One of the first tasks necessary would be to reorganize the banks individually and the whole of the banking system, which has been used mainly to supply the Government fighting machine with funds.

The cleaning-up process would have to proceed in almost every kind of business, not excepting the theaters and cinemas, which have been run for and by political groups.

Arkansas Senate Acts

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10 (AP)—Over-ruling demands for a roll call, Lieut. Gov. Bob Bailey declared adopted by the Senate yesterday a resolution commending President Roosevelt's court reorganization program.

Mar Cantabrico Taken to Spain; Sinking Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

and smaller insurgent vessels sticking close to her.

Juan Boo, the sailor from the captured freighter, was rescued by the Cameleyre, after he had jumped into the sea. An Italian with him drowned.

Also "North Americans"

The rest of the crew of 150 and 17 passengers, including two "North Americans" had been transferred to the Canarias, Boo declared.

"All the Spaniards were shot," he stated.

Maritime circles believed that the munitions ship, bound from Vera Cruz for Government-held Santander before her capture, was being convoyed to Pasajes, near San Sebastian.

Fire in the Mar Cantabrico's No. 2 hold broke out soon after insurgent shells started crashing into the ship, Boo related, and a boarding party was sent from the attacking vessel.

The confusion as to the ship's identity, which resulted in fear a British passenger vessel had been attacked, was due, the sailor said, to the fact the name "Adda of Newcastle" had been painted on the vessel and SOS messages sent out under the Adda's radio call letters.

"We changed the name to 'Adda' as a precautionary measure, after leaving Vera Cruz," Boo asserted. "There is a British ship of about the same tonnage, but the Canarias discovered the subterfuge."

Boo and eight companions hid when an insurgent boarding party approached and threw themselves overboard to swim for the French vessel.

"I was lucky," he said. "I got there."

Boo said that five Italians and five Mexicans were among the crew and passengers.

Loyalists Confirm Arms Cargo Lost

By the Associated Press

Valencia, Spain, March 10

Spanish Government officials today confirmed that the Mar Cantabrico's transatlantic munitions cargo was captured with the vessel in the Bay of Biscay by the Spanish insurgent cruiser Canarias.

They said that the freighter had not stopped at any government port to unload before reaching the bay.

Queen Mary's Books Given for Libraries In Prairie Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—The thrill of reading a book which was once the personal property of Queen Mary will come to many a prairie woman, as the result of a gift of about 50 books by the Queen to assist Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of the Governor General of Canada, to start libraries in prairie communities.

The books will be distributed through the libraries which will be sponsored by the Homemakers Clubs of the Province.

At present, less than 20 per cent of the population of the Province is served by public libraries.

Loyalists Report Two Divisions Of Italians Driving on Madrid

MADRID, March 10 (AP)—Official sources late yesterday reported that Government forces were resisting stubbornly two Italian divisions in fierce night-fighting south of Alaminos, less than 65 miles northeast of Madrid.

They asserted the divisions were commanded by an Italian General named Pozzi.

Alaminos is south of the Guadalajara road, in Guadalajara Province, scene of a new insurgent offensive.

Government forces were resisting their foe in an action continuing long after darkness, these sources said, following a conflict during the day in which they asserted between 14,000 and 16,000 Italian soldiers took part.

They said that Italian machine guns, numerous tanks, motorcycles equipped with machine guns and a large number of airplanes were used by their foe.

Gen. José Miaja, supreme Government commander of the central front, who asserted he had proof "a whole Italian division" was taking part in the new insurgent offensive, thundered his conviction that "Madrid will be the tomb of fascism," while enemy artillery strafed the capital.

General Miaja declared three Italian prisoners seized in the struggle in the province had landed at Cadiz Feb. 22 with an Italian division (usually about 14,000 men) which was sent to the Madrid front. He denied reports that he had counseled the abandonment of the capital.

(Italy, with 26 other nations on the International Non-Intervention Committee, agreed to ban movement of "volunteers" to Spain Feb. 20.)

Between 10,000 and 12,000 newly mobilized youths tramped to their barracks at dawn today to join in defense of a capital threatened by a strong mechanized insurgent army from the northeast.

All Madrid recruits of the 1936 class who had not been called to service were ordered to report in their barracks within 24 hours.

The order also obliged non-commissioned officers of the classes of 1932 to 1936 to rejoin the army.

All persons of these classes who are capable of military service, but who, through special privileges, did only partial duty, also were called to the colors.

High Court Denies Texas on Green Will

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court announced March 8 it would deny without prejudice Texas' request for a determination for taxation purposes of the domicile of Edward H. R. Green, son of the wealthy Hetty Green.

The court found that the Texas motion asking it to take original jurisdiction of the controversy among four states over his residence did not set forth the specific injury that if other states satisfied their tax claims, an insufficient amount would be left in the estate to satisfy Texas' claims.

The court complained that Texas has not specified the exact value of the estate or the portion of it located in each of the states. Attorney General William McCraw of Texas and Florida officials made plans to file an amended motion embodying the suggested motions of the court in a day or two.

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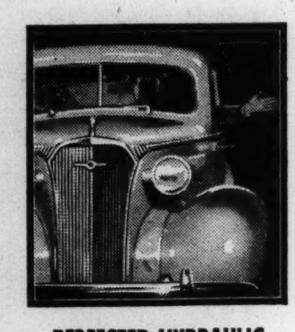
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1937

Retail Store Workers in R. I. Organize Union

New C. I. O. Group to Seek Increase in Wages and Better Conditions

Strike Situation

Both Sides Sitting Tight in Walkout of Woonsocket Spinning Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10—Taking a leaf from the book of the Independent Textile Union in Woonsocket and after weeks of undercover work, the Rhode Island Committee on Industrial Organization will introduce to labor circles today a new union of retail store employees.

Tomorrow morning a committee representing the new C. I. O. unit will visit most of the department stores of the city and present demands for increases in wages, general improvement in working conditions and recognition of a union which will not be named until after a meeting tonight in the C. I. O. headquarters in the Olneyville District.

Joseph Sylvia, chairman of the C. I. O. here, made known that the store workers had met secretly three times and now have 400 members.

He said that the terms of the agreement will be decided upon at tonight's meeting and officers of the new union will be made permanent. The names of the leaders of the group are being kept secret, it was said, in order that they might not be discriminated against.

Woonsocket Unions

Under the direction of Joseph Schmetz, president of the I. T. W., store workers are organized in Woonsocket. Although the Woonsocket units include all store workers in a vertical organization, the new unit here will comprise shippers, receiving clerks, maintenance men, store truckers, elevator operators, and virtually all other workers except the sales force.

The Retail Clerks' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is at present attempting to enroll members in its own group. Because of the retail clerks' drive the C. I. O. decided to adopt a "hands off" policy in this department. It was also explained that the truck drivers are members of the union which recently conducted a strike in this State.

A spokesman for the newly formed union said that virtually all such employees in the larger department stores have enrolled in the new organization, and that they had prepared themselves for drastic action if necessary to enforce their demands.

Offered Rise

Members of the union said the department store owners anticipated action from their workers and, in one instance, a store owner offered a 10 per cent increase in wages, but that the offer was refused. In addition to the truckers the only other unit in the department stores boasting strong unions were the tailors, who are now members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the unions outlawed by the A. F. of L.

It was further learned that as yet the new organization had set no time limit for the store operators to accept their demands. It seems to be the opinion of the C. I. O. leaders that the store workers will insist their demands be met within the next few weeks before Easter when the major sales of the year take place.

* * *

Mill Workers Strike

Both sides sat tight today in the strike of 1800 workers at five spinning mills in Woonsocket, where the Independent Textile Union seeks to halt gradual replacement of men spinners with women.

A meeting of the strikers was held yesterday and after the session it was announced there were no new developments. The affected plants, the Belmont Woolen Yarn Mills, the Bonin Spinning Company, the Falls Yarn Mills, the River Mills, Inc., and the Woonsocket Spinning Company, were completely closed.

As was the case Monday, when the strike began, no picketing was undertaken, since there were no

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and not quite so cold tonight and Thursday, possibly occasional light snow flurries Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate westerly winds, shifting and possibly becoming easterly.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

All Other New England States: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday; possibly light snow Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds becoming easterly over the south and central portions and mostly overcast weather tonight and Thursday, probably light snow Thursday over the south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	18	Minneapolis	8	8
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	18	18	New York	20	18
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	44	36	Philadelphia	22	22
Jacksonville	43	42	St. Louis	30	28
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	24	22
Miami	60	56			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 10.
B—Minimum, March 9.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:31 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 9:50 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

Motor Vehicle Funds Diversion Is Protested

Boston News Today

Issue Is Before State Legislature

Motor vehicle and farm interests argued at a legislative hearing today against diversion of motor vehicle funds to other than highway purposes.

They asked the Massachusetts Legislature to submit to the people a Constitutional amendment forbidding use of revenue from gasoline tax and motor license fees for other than road improvements.

Attendance at a public hearing before the Committee on State Administration was less than 100 and so the hearing was held in room 436 at the State House, Boston, instead of in the Gardner Auditorium, as had been announced.

Principal advocates of the amendment, now before the Legislature on initiative petition, were Rudolph J. Laporte of Holyoke, manager of the Tri-County Automobile Club; John F. Curran, vice-president of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts; Samuel T. Brightman, representing the State Grange, and several State Senators and representatives.

Opposition was voiced later by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, who said the amendment would make the State Public Works Department a "super-government" with $30,000,000 to spend "as it will."

Hitting the budget recommendations of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mr. Laporte said that while bills are pending in the Legislature for highway construction costing $100,000,000, the Governor's budget allots only $2,300,000 for highway construction.

"At any rate, it would take 50 years to build the roads asked by the legislators at this session," he declared.

31 Judges Urged For Superior Court

Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly in a statement sent to the legislative judiciary committee today asked for the appointment of 31 additional superior court judges "to clear up the congested docket in our courts throughout the Commonwealth."

The proposal, submitted in the form of legislation would virtually double the number of superior court judges. At present there are 32. Mr. Kelly asked, however, that the new judges instead of being appointed for life hold office only long enough to clear up back cases.

More Milk Control Board Power Urged

Proposals for widening the power of the Milk Control Board to prevent demoralization of milk prices by "fly-by-night" dealers were heard by the legislative committees on agriculture and public health, sitting jointly today.

Joseph C. Cort, State Administrator of the Board, submitted with its report a bill to broaden its powers. The bill would give it authority to refuse to grant or renew licenses to dealers on grounds of character, experience, financial responsibility or equipment. The Board would also be given control over "certified milk" which is now exempt from its rulings.

Bills Affecting Port Have Hearing

Several measures affecting the Port of Boston were given a public hearing today by the legislative committee on state administration.

One bill to continue a special commission appointed last year to study port affairs was urged by Samuel Silverman, a member of the commission and former corporation counsel for Boston.

It was opposed by Representative Enrico Cappucci of South Boston, who said no previous port commissions have accomplished anything. He urged adoption of his bill to replace all existing commissions with a new Trade and Ship Commission, empowered to build piers, relieve congestion and seek business for the port.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, urged that a representative of labor be named to the Port Authority. He was opposed by P. E. Eden of the Dollar Steamship Line.

Ousters in Tax Division Urged

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations today canvassed the members of the Governor's Executive Council by letter in a renewed attempt to have six appointments made by former Gov. James M. Curley to the income tax assessing division thrown out as illegal.

The legality of the appointments was contested by the federation in its letter on the grounds that Mr. Curley made his selections on Jan. 6 and then had the division of Taxation and Corporations date the appointments, Nov. 30, 1936, in order to include the salaries of the new officials in the 1936 budget.

The Council is expected to vote yes or no on the petition of the federation this afternoon. Last week, the Council held that the appointments were legal. The posts in question were those of five income tax assessors and one assistant secretary to the former lieutenant governor under Mr. Curley's administration.

Dog Racers Deny Bickford Charges

Operators of dog tracks in Massachusetts denied today before a legislative committee that they were associated with Al Capone or other gangsters, as charged by Leland Bickford, radio news commentator, recently before the same committee.

John F. Welch, editor of the WPA Associates Magazine, startled the committee by declaring the dog races provided "clean and inexpensive entertainment" for WPA workers and opposing any investigation of the tracks.

Insurance Firm Inquiry Favored

The rules committee of the Massachusetts Legislature voted unanimously today to recommend an immediate investigation into the bankrupt Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

The investigation would be made by a commission of one senator and three representatives, and would report to the current session of the Legislature.

Cut in Customs Service Fought By Importers

Boston Group Plans Drive Against Proposed Reduction in Budget

Work Slowed Up

Boston importers picked up their cudgels today in a campaign against political "foes of commerce" who would pare down the federal appropriations for maintenance of the revenue-producing customs service.

Proposals to reduce the items in the 1938 federal budget for collecting customs fees, blew a long smoldering fire into open flame. Customs staffs have been dwindling for the past few years as vacancies caused by retirement were not filled.

When the flow of imports took an upward turn about two years ago, the reduction in the personnel of the customs became so apparent in slower service that importers openly charged the Government with encouraging congestion of freight on piers. News that the national House Appropriations Committee planned to reduce proposed amounts for customs in the budget was the last straw with the importers.

Called "Penny Wise"

Once aroused to action the importers fired verbal broadsides at what was declared the "penny wise, pound foolish" policies of Uncle Sam, wherein he fails to provide for proper functioning of a branch of his service that yielded about $60,000,000 in revenue in 1936.

John B. Leonard, president of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., and one of the leading shipping men of this port, declared today that further increase in the flow of imports to Boston is inevitable as a result of extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to June 11, 1940. Extra customs men will be needed to give prompt dispatch to the increased business and the items in the 1938 federal budget should be sharply increased rather than shaved down, he declared.

Already the customs staff at Boston is seriously undermanned and replacements over the past year have not been commensurate with the port's unprecedented increase in business, consistent with recovery's quickened pace, declared importers. "It is hoped that the Customs Bureau in Washington will finally be prevailed upon by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at Boston, to allow a considerable and permanent supplementation of existing personnel," Mr. Leonard said.

Many Retiring

"Over the next three or four years the services of a considerable number of employees will be lost in the process of retirement, and the need of immediate action is imperative since there is every indication that the port's business volume will exceed the gains of last year," he said. "Men cannot be trained overnight for the highly technical requirements of the customs service.

"At present an adequate foreign staff of Treasury agents is not maintained, so that foreign investigations require from four to nine months and even longer before the report is received by appraising officers in the United States. Meanwhile, the importer is without knowledge as to the duties he will be required to pay and must furnish bonds which involve a contingent liability on his business until the necessary information can be obtained abroad. This presents a serious situation that can be corrected only by a more adequate personnel," Mr. Leonard declared.

Flood Compact For N.E. States Nears Drafting

Massachusetts Planners Expected to Comply on Placing Costs

Army Data Offered

Public demand for a prompt agreement among the New England States upon a flood control compact appears to be growing.

Delegations from a dozen cities and towns along the Connecticut river in Massachusetts demanded such an agreement "without quibbling" at a mass meeting at Springfield last night, and a similar plea is expected from a public meeting at Athol this afternoon.

As if in reassurance that the dispute among the states would be ended soon, Attorney General Edward J. Daly, of Connecticut, predicted that an agreement actually would be reached at a meeting of negotiators, commencing in Boston on Friday.

The object of a compact would be to allocate the cost of land damages among the states in order to take advantage of a proposed $13,000,000 federal grant for construction of dams.

Mr. Daly is chairman of a subcommittee appointed by the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut at a conference with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring at Hartford on Monday. He explained that the sub-committee, which concluded preliminary sessions at Hartford yesterday, would meet Friday in Boston.

"We've made a great deal of progress," he said. "We've discussed every detail, including location of reservoirs and costs. I'm almost certain we shall begin writing the compact at Boston on Friday."

Speakers at the mass meeting at Springfield declared that the Massachusetts Planning Board should arrive at an agreement with the other states over the allocation of costs, even if Massachusetts and Connecticut themselves had to assume all the estimated $3,500,000 land damages incidental to the Army engineers' nine-reservoir program.

Members of the State Planning Board, introduced by the chairman, Elisabeth M. Herlihy, stated that the data compiled by Lieut.-Col. Mason J. Young, Army engineer in charge of the Connecticut Valley studies, contained all necessary information preliminary to an actual construction program.

The delegations voted to formulate a resolution, to be drawn up by the respective Chambers of Commerce of the several communities, to forward to the sub-committe of the Interstates Compact Commission, expressing their support of whatever compact might be drawn up by the sub-committee.

Change in Mount Holyoke Faculty Roll Is Announced

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 10 (AP)—Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, has announced that Dr. David E. Adams will succeed Miss Laura H. Wild as chairman of the department of history and literature of religion. Dr. Adams was promoted recently from associate professor to full professor.

Dr. Adams' place as associate professor will be filled by Dr. Georgia Harkness, head of philosophy department at Elmira College.

Labor Is Blamed by Many For Coolness to Its Bills At Hands of Legislature

Threats Reported Emanating From Lips of Union Leaders Are Said to Have Reacted Against Them —Only Two Measures Favored

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Organized labor, having enjoyed a legislative victory feast during the past two years, now appears due for an indefinite period of famine, with the Massachusetts Legislature opposed to passage of labor's major proposals.

To the impartial observer, the negative attitude of the Legislature is already apparent in regard to such proposals as ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, the outlawing of industrial "spies," establishment of a state labor relations board and the state fund for workmen's compensation.

Only on the proposed raising of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years and the bill to provide more strict regulation of home industry does doubt remain as to future action. It is considered possible the Legislature may favor one or the other of these two bills.

All the blame for the expected famine may not rest on the shoulders of the increased conservative element in the Legislature. Some of the weight probably should be borne by labor itself, because of threats made before the Legislature this year.

* * *

Two particular threats have been made, one by Thomas F. Burns, chairman of the New England division of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the other by Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. And threats are not usually taken in good grace by members of the General Court.

The Burns threat probably has engendered the greatest opposition feeling. It was delivered during the hearing on the industrial "spy" bill. He threatened that if the Legislature did not curb the "spy" activities labor itself would take care of the "spies" in a manner "best known to us."

The adverse effect of the C. I. O. leader's statement was immediately foreseen by a leader of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, who is reported to have been heard to whisper to Mr. Burns:

"You know you have spoiled the whole case, don't you?"

* * *

Mr. Watt's threat was made yesterday during the hearing on the proposed state fund for workmen's compensation. He implied organized labor would use the "strike" method, if necessary, to force passage of the legislation.

Among many legislators, such threats serve only to develop an attitude to return the challenge by defeating the legislation and saying to labor:

"Now let us see what you are going to do."

Such labor tactics, coupled with the conservative strength in the House and Senate, are expected to result in the continued defeat of the proposals involved. Furthermore, if this legislation could not be passed during 1936 when labor's strength in the Legislature was much greater, observers cannot see how victory could be obtained at the present time.

As for the child labor amendment, even labor holds no hope for ratification, in view of the caliber of the opposition. The proposed Baby Wagner bill to establish a state relations board to guarantee to workers in intrastate industry the right of collective bargaining also appears headed for defeat, with Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican floor leader in the House, having made damaging criticism of the proposal.

Edgar M. Mills

Oxonians Honor Rhodes Scholar In National House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Forty Oxonians resident in the District of Columbia dined last night in honor of the first former Rhodes scholar to be elected to Congress: Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Springfield, Mass.

When Cecil Rhodes established his scholarship fund, it was with the idea that the beneficiaries should return to public life in some way in their native countries. American Rhodes scholars have taken moderately prominent places in government service in the 33 years the scholarships have been operative. But it has taken a third of a century to produce a Congressman!

Representative Clason is a graduate of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, and he was Rhodes scholar from Maine at Christ Church, Oxford, from 1914-17. He was a member of the Belgian Relief Commission and has been a prominent attorney in Springfield since his return to the United States. The present is his first term in Congress.

In the group honoring Representative Clason was Representative E. Harold Cluett (R) of Troy, N. Y., who was at Christ Church, Oxford, in the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Republican Wins Senate Seat In Election Contest

Back to the Massachusetts Senate today marched Edward H. Nutting of Leominster to become the 27th Republican member of the upper branch. Out of office stepped George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, who has served as Senator from the Third Worcester District since Jan. 6.

Today's change in membership resulted from the Senate's 24 to 13 vote yesterday declaring Mr. Nutting re-elected, despite the fact that a recount of the November election returns showed Mr. Stanton the victor.

By yesterday's action, decided entirely along party lines, Republicans gained a two thirds majority in the 40-member Senate, thus enabling them to over-ride any future veto by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Such an occasion may possibly arise when the Senate redistricts the Senatorial districts. It is entirely possible Governor Hurley may veto the redistricting bill if the Republicans successfully maneuver the districts to keep the Senate in the Republican column.

Senate Precedent

The unseating of Senator Stanton marked the first time, it is believed, that a Massachusetts Senator has been unseated as the result of a protested election. In the House, Representatives have been unseated under similar circumstances on several occasions, the last occurring in 1935.

The vote came after the Democrats had started a filibuster, which was broken up when Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican floor leader, invoked the cloture rule to limit debate, his order being adopted by the Senate. These tactics brought charges of "gag" rule from the Democrats who were definitely committed to a filibuster, this course having been decided upon in caucus.

The action yesterday ended a fight which has been raging ever since the first count of the November ballots showed Mr. Nutting re-elected by 23 votes. A recount resulted in a Stanton victory by five votes. However, Mr. Nutting, who has been a Senator since 1931, carried his case to the Senate.

Involved in the case were 115 protested ballots. After study the Republicans declared they showed Mr. Nutting elected by three to nine votes, while the Democrats maintained a Stanton victory by five votes.

Council Urged By Fin Com To Hold Up Budget

Boston's $34,000,000 Bill Is Declared Lacking in Many Details

$42.20 Tax Seen

'Guesswork' Charged in the Making Up of Many Items Submitted

Describing Mayor Mansfield's $34,000,000 budget as "inexcusably incomplete" and predicting a $42.20 tax rate for the city this year unless funds are again borrowed to meet current maintenance costs, the Boston Finance Commission today advised the City Council not to approve the budget in its present form.

Not only is the budget "lacking in many details," stated the commission in a report to the Council, but it contains no hope or evidence that the Mayor, now in his last year in office, can establish the program of retrenchment in taxes as he frequently promised in his campaign for office.

It is because the Mayor's budget is only a "partial disclosure" of the administration's fiscal program for this year, the commission continued, that various research agencies in the city have been "forced" to speculate on what the tax rate will be. Only recently the Boston Municipal Research Bureau predicted a $42.20 tax rate. This figure, the Finance Commission reported, appears to be correct.

Forecast Not Denied

Mayor Mansfield, however, has not denied the prediction that Boston will see a $42.20 tax rate this year, the Finance Commission declared. By his declaration that the tax rate "will not be more than $38," Mr. Mansfield has admitted that "borrowings and juggling of figures will be used extensively again to permit a false rate," the commission's report stated.

Mayor Mansfield, up to an early hour this afternoon, refused to comment on the commission's findings.

Citing many cases in the budget where figures appear to have been juggled, and where "expenditures are not fully disclosed," the Finance Commission declared to the Council: "The only inference that can be drawn from the material before you is that it is the administration's intention simply 'to carry on' without serious effort to improve the financial situation in any way."

When the 1936 Legislature passed a bill removing tax-limit acts on the City of Boston, the commission said, the Mayor was given, for the first time, "full opportunity" to develop a comprehensive and complete budget. But this year's budget, it finds, is "only a repetition of old practices of financial juggling that have been complained of for many years."

Guesswork Charged

As examples of "guesswork" and "questionable authorizations" found in this year's budget, the Finance Commission included the following:

The system of carrying more constables on departmental payrolls than provided for in the budget which has forced department heads to include a special item for "temporary help."

The appropriation of $3500 for a secretary for the City Planning Board, an item "not sponsored by the board itself."

"An item to pay $4000 salary for the position of cashier not now existing in the treasury department."

The system followed in the sewer department where the salaries of regular employees, performing the same work year in and year out, are partly paid from funds of loan accounts.

The complete lack of a centralized program for city contributions to WPA projects. "There appears to be no central place in City Hall where anyone can obtain a listing of WPA projects approved, the amount granted by the Federal Government or the amount of city funds required."

Sewer Program

And finally, the eagerness of the Mayor to have the council approve the budget before the council settles the controversial issue of the 1937 sewer program. This issue involves a possible loan order of $600,000 or else an adoption of a large WPA construction program.

These, and a few other minor examples, are cited by the Finance Commission as "illustrations of the incompleteness of the financial picture as it is before you at the present time."

"The council has a responsibility," the commission concluded, "in fixing the spending limit of the city administration. It must have much more information than is contained in the material before you if it is to discharge this responsibility. The Finance Commission recommends that you adopt no substitute for a 'real budget' until you have all this information."

The report was signed by all members of the commission: E. Mark Sullivan, chairman; Philip A. Chapman, Robert Robinson, James E. Maguire and Joseph A. Scolponeti.

Swanson Asked to Name Battleship 'Massachusetts'

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, requested Secretary Claude A. Swanson yesterday to name the next battleship authorized for construction the "Massachusetts." The fourth and last battleship bearing the name of that state was stricken from the Navy list in 1920 and used for target practice.

'Roosevelt for King' Clubs Started by Harvard Satirists

Student satirists are having their day again, poking harmless fun at the foibles of their elders.

A wave of "Roosevelt for King" clubs is now laughing its way across American campuses on the heels of last year's agitation by undergraduate "Veterans of Future Wars."

Spurred by the debates of President Roosevelt's plan for enlargement of the United States Supreme Court, students at Harvard yesterday emulated their brethren at Yale by organizing to support Mr. Roosevelt for "King of the United States, Defender of the Budget and Emperor of Quoddy."

The only limitation to be imposed on the new monarch, under their plan, would be compulsory retirement at the age of 70. An advisory body of 15 privy councilors between the ages of 12 and 16 was recommended.

"But we don't know where to incorporate these ideas," the students chuckled; "they certainly won't last in a constitution."

Plans for the royal seal of King Franklin I were detailed. The central item would be a donkey—"or better yet, a jackass"—gulping the tattered remains of the United States Constitution.

The border would be designed in the manner of a rubber stamp, slightly worn from repeated use, and marked by a series of O. K.'s alternating with other intials such as NRA, AAA, and WPA.

The color of the royal device would be gules—heraldic term for red—because "that what the government is in."

Although the treasurer of the Harvard group is Nathaniel G. Benchley, son of the humorist, Robert Benchley, the students say they have their tongue in their cheek only on alternate days. The rest of the time they are serious. Cleveland Amory of Milton, Mass., is president.

Four Days Left For Tax Returns

Only four days remain in which to file federal income tax returns. The filing period began Jan. 1 and will end at midnight March 15.

Taxpayers are advised to read carefully the instructions on the return forms. Consult an internal revenue officer if in doubt about any item.

Child Labor Fighting Issue In Connecticut Legislature

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD Conn., March 10—Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment became this week a fighting issue in the Connecticut General Assembly, after a hectic hearing at which opponents of ratification, including a spokesman for the Rev. Maurice F. McAuliffe, Roman Catholic bishop of Hartford, were roundly "booed" by proponents of the measure.

Connecticut's Legislature has twice, in 1925 and 1935, turned down resolutions ratifying the amendment giving Congress the power to "regulate, limit and prohibit" the labor of persons under 18 years of age. Two years ago Connecticut passed a state law banning labor of children in industry under 16 years of age and in hazardous industries under 18. The Legislature seems inclined to rest on that accomplishment.

Organized labor, backed by a number of women's organizations, is driving for ratification as the only way to wipe out child labor in other states. In a hearing on the measure before the Federal Relations Committee of the General Assembly Tuesday, John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, characterized opponents as "those who have been hanging on the coat tails of progress."

The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, the State Grange and Attorney Allan E. Brosmith, speaking for Bishop McAuliffe, were chief among opponents. The lusty "boos" which reverberated in the Hall of the House of Representatives when Mr. Brosmith had spoken were unprecedented in a hearing of this kind. The attorney said the bishop believes that ratification of the Child Labor Amendment is "an unwarranted surrender of states' rights."

* * *

Flood Control

Connecticut was host this week to the Governors of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in a conference on Connecticut River flood control which Gov. Wilbur L. Cross likened to the early

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Maine Kills Plan To Change Role As Voting Weathervane

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 10 (AP)—The Maine House of Representatives, listening to arguments that the State's "weathervane" role in national election years yielded in publicity "hundreds of thousands of dollars," today defeated a move to change the date to conform to custom elsewhere in the country.

Representative Donald W. Philbrick (R), a member of the Judiciary committee which reported against the bill, said: "Some people may be slightly amused by the failure of the slogan, 'As goes Maine, so goes the nation,' but I believe the value of the advertising is far in excess of the cost."

The bills would have changed the date of the state election from September to November.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Maris Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

SHUBERT — "An Enemy of the People," comedy by Henrik Ibsen. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

MAJESTIC — "The Water Carrier," by Jacob Prager. Presented by the Yiddish Art Players. Featuring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World," with Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward and others. 3:10, 5:15, 8:20.

EXETER — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "Man of Affairs," with George Arliss and Rene Ray. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. Also "As You Like It," with Elisabeth Bergner and Laurence Olivier.

COLONIAL — Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:20.

UNIVERSITY — William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer in "The Great Ziegfeld." 1:40, 5, 8:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Also "Crack-Up," co-featuring Peter Lorre, Helen Wood and Brian Donlevy.

Radio Programs

On Page 13

FINE ARTS — "Catherine the Great," starring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 1, 3:05, 5:40, 7:25, 9:35.

UPTOWN — "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN — "John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937.

MEMORIAL — "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino. 10:18 a. m., 1:17, 4:16, 7:15, 10:14. Also "We're on the Jury," with Philip Huston. 11:54 a. m., 2:53, 5:52, 8:51. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:06, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT — "East Meets West," with George Arliss. 10:51 a. m., 2:02, 5:13, 8:24. Also Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 9:10 a. m., 12:21, 3:32, 6:43, 9:54, 11:24. And at 11:30 p. m., "We Are From Kronstadt."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Romantic Mexico," "Whale Ho!" "Hall Johnson Choir," "Gold Quest of the Ages," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 9.

BOSTON—"Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Hobart Cavanaugh. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade." Tomorrow: "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue."

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Other Events

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation, 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Supper-meeting for the Young Voters' Group, 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

SOUTH END WPA PROGRAM — Social Agency Night. Sports, movies, talks, music, songs, drama. Municipal building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Guidance group, Gardner Museum, 2 Fenway Court. 2:30.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — J. G. Crowther on "The History of American Science." Subject: The Significance of the History of Science and a Program for Research. Hunt Hall 4.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Skit, "A Woman Inquires," by Mrs. Robert J. Culbert. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

FOGG ART MUSEUM — Prof. Eustache de Lorey on "Oriental and Modern Painting." 4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ART LEAGUE—Sixth meeting. A. Kahn Rahimi will discuss his Persian fine arts exhibit. Jordan Marsh Annex, fourth floor, 4.

SOCIETY OF HARVARD DAMES—"Arnold Arboretum, America's Greatest Garden," by Dr. Donald Wyman. Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Rights of Minorities Are Held At Stake in Court Controversy

The question of whether the rights of minorities are to be protected is the real issue at stake in the controversy over reorganization of the United States Supreme Court, according to George L. Barnes, legislative counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"If the will of the majority is to be supreme, then a constitution becomes unnecessary," he says in an article published today in Industry, the monthly publication of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"The people of this country, in accepting the Constitution, agreed by its provisions that certain things should not be done in any event or under any circumstances.

"It seems perfectly apparent that those who criticize the decisions of the Supreme Court on constitutional questions are wholly unmindful of these principles.

"A fair summary of their criticism of the court is that the court has been opposed to certain so-called humanitarian laws and New Deal legi'lation.

"This is not the fact.

"A majority, or perhaps all of the justices, may whole-heartedly believe in the purposes sought to be accomplished by a piece of legislation of this character, believe that it is wholly worthy and desirable, and yet are forced to say (they taking their oath of office seriously and not lightly) that legislation of this character transgresses the provisions, restrictions and limitations of the United States Constitution. In other words, the court says that this legislation seeks to do one of the things that the people of this country by their Constitution have agreed should not be done.

"Now, if the people have changed their minds about it, it is perfectly clear that the only orderly way to approach the matter is to give the people an opportunity to say they have changed their minds by submitting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the manner provided therein, but until such an amendment is submitted and adopted, the judges of our Supreme Court have no alternative except to determine the single question of whether the legislation, no matter how meritorious its purposes or how worthy its objects, is permissible under the provisions of the basic law of this country, to which the people of the United States, in accepting the Constitution, agreed to be bound, and further agreed that it would not be changed except in the manner provided in the agreement."

Baby Auto in Cage Surrealistic Art

Pedestrian traffic was forced to detour on the hazardous side of the curb as throngs stood on the sidewalks in front of Filene's today listening for the sound of an internal chord responsive to the surrealistic representations in the show windows.

Visitors to the current exhibition of surrealistic paintings in the Boston Museum of Modern Art go prepared to recognize "depictions of the dreams of the subconscious mind"—as surrealism is defined. But to carefree downtown department store shoppers the sight of the Filene window displays seemed to come with something more of a shock.

One "painting" entitled "Spring Sings in Swing" provoked peculiarly puzzled expressions. It shows a violin using a small fried chicken in place of a bridge, with a background stressing an alarm clock, a basket hung on a tree and detached pairs of lips attached to bare branches of three peculiar tree-like growths. There is also a baby automobile in a cage.

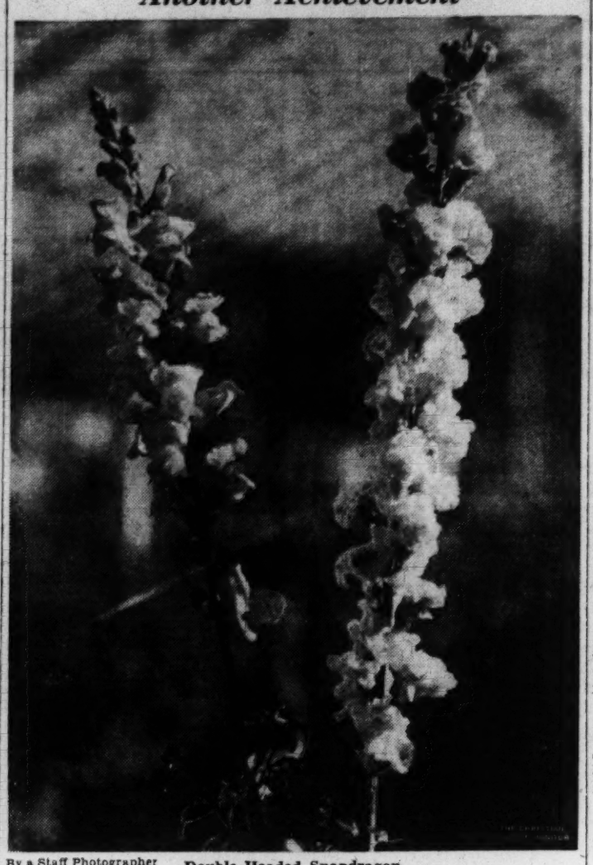
With a rather haunted expression some of the startled shoppers entered the store, apparently hoping that they could still find such undisturbing things as spring prints adorned with pink roses.

. . . Details

In our efforts to maintain unrivaled quality, no detail is too small for us to consider.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE BEACON 1790
Established 1898

Another Achievement



By a Staff Photographer

Double-Headed Snapdragon

As the Illustration Shows, the New Flower Has Much Better Lasting Qualities Than the Older Single Variety. The First Florets to Open Are Still Open and in Good Shape Although the Bloom Has Nearly Reached the Top. On the Single Spike Several Bottom Florets Have Already Fallen

Danish Freighter In Flames at Dock

Flames shot 50 feet into the air—clearly visible from tall downtown Boston buildings—as heavy blasts in the forward hold of the Danish freighter Laila at 10:30 this morning turned the front end of the ship into a blazing furnace and ignited the timbers of the Little Mystic wharf, at which she was docked in Charlestown.

A general alarm was turned in to the fire department at once, and harbor fireboats rushed to the scene as near-by barges were hastily moved away. While land and harbor fire equipment poured water into the roaring blaze, continued violent explosions made police take quick action to disperse crowds gathering in a ball park across the river.

The ship, which arrived from Chile and Havana on Sunday, had already discharged nearly 1,000,000 pounds of Cuban raw sugar and was just commencing to unload the Chilean nitrates at Number 45 House, Little Mystic, when the forward hold burst into flames. She is occupying the berth vacated on Sunday by the Linaria.

In the forward hold were 1,147,000 kilograms of nitrate of soda. In another hold a further 226,800 kilograms of nitrate potash awaited discharge. Both are commonly used in making fertilizer and in other chemical manufacturing processes.

Double Snapdragon Developed After 20 Years' Experiment

A double snapdragon—the culmination of 20 years of patient experiment—will be exhibited next week at the New York and Boston flower shows. Chester H. Lothrop of Lexington, Mass., has finally established and has a small stock of plants that grow spikes of true double flowers.

The flowers are a dark shell pink with yellow markings and on close examination seem to be actually triple rather than double. The mouth of the "snap" is entirely filled with delicate yellow petals.

As a result of this, there are no stamens, therefore, no seeds. The plant must be propagated entirely by cuttings. Also, it attracts no bees because of the absence of pollen. This will make it an attractive plant to commercial growers for use in summer greenhouses.

Mr. Lothrop is unable to tell what varieties were crossed in his long series of experiments to produce the flower as so many did not grow true to form or color. He has developed many seedlings of more or less value before reaching the double flower.

The plant seems to be comparatively rustproof and has certainly heavier growth than single varieties. Perhaps the most important quality, from a florist's viewpoint, is the lasting quality. At a recent meeting, Mr. Lothrop exhibited a spike that had been picked two weeks before and it looked to be perfectly fresh.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	Mar. 12	Plymouth	Mar. 18	Mar 12, 1:00 pm	Mar. 12, 8:00 pm
Deutschland	Mar. 13	Cherbourg	Mar. 21	Mar 13, 1:00 pm	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Sherman	Portland	Mar. 16	Mar 11, 4:00 pm	Mar. 11, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	Mar. 19	Mar 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Mar. 21	Mar 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Mar. 20	Mar 15, 4:00 pm	Mar. 15, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Unofficial Vote Favors Changing N. H. Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10—Unofficial but virtually complete returns indicated today that the voters of New Hampshire had approved plans for a constitutional convention to revise the State's tax laws.

Returns from all but nine small towns out of the 294 towns and wards of the State gave: in favor, 21,438; opposed, 20,609. A few towns made no effort to return the size of the vote cast, but reported merely a favorable or unfavorable result.

If the official vote confirms the unofficial returns, it will then remain for the Legislature to fix a date for election of delegates and also for the convention itself. The changes recommended by the convention then must be passed upon by the voters at a later date.

Revision of the State Constitution to permit income and sales taxes and other proposals has been urged by Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

At Laconia, Edward J. Gallagher (D), editor of the Laconia Evening Citizen, defeated Charles E. Carroll, who sought his seventh term as mayor.

Berlin's Farmer-Laborite mayor, Arthur J. Bergeron, won a third term as his party retained control of the city council. Mayor Bergeron defeated Ernest J. Gagnon (D), by a majority of 1142 votes.

Connecticut Letter

(Continued from Page 11)

co-operation of the New England settlers in their battles against the Indians. Floods now are the enemy, he said.

Secretary Woodring's warning that the New England States might lose their chance for a portion of $30,000,000 set aside for flood control unless they got together promptly on an interstate compact was the strongest stimulus yet given to the dragging negotiations. Nonetheless, difficult obstacles were seen in the path of interstate agreement after the preliminary meeting here. The delicate task of devising a plan which would be acceptable to the notoriously independent legislatures of the four states was intrusted to a subcommittee which adjourned here Tuesday to complete its work in Boston later in the week.

Building Program

Hearings began Tuesday before the General Assembly Committee on Appropriations on bills to spend $11,000,000 in construction of buildings at the state institutions. Notable was the lack of opposition. The difficulty with the building program is that there is not money enough to fill the requests and the allocation of the funds must be fought out in the committee, probably behind closed doors.

Also holding up the building program is uncertainty about what will be done with Governor Cross's reorganization plan. The Reorganization Committee of the General Assembly has started hearings on that monumental bill, but until the Legislature decides whether it wants all building construction to be handled by the proposed new department of public works, it is unlikely that funds will be appropriated for new buildings.

State department heads met this week to decide what stand they should take on reorganization, a program which would wipe out the jobs of some of them. They came to no decision on united action and it will be every man for himself when bills affecting the individual departments are called for hearing. Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, director of the State Water Commission, which would be merged into the new department of public works under the program, has taken the lead in filing a formal protest with the legislative committee.

Under the signature of Willard B. Rogers, chairman of the State Publicity Commission, appeared this week also an article rapping the Reorganization Commission smartly for its recommendation that Connecticut drop its efforts to attract summer visitors and abolish the Publicity Commission.

"If Connecticut wants to be snooty, high hat and inhospitable to those who would enter her portals," said Mr. Rogers, "Connecticut can, of course, establish a unique, though hardly enviable reputation."

Taxpayers' Group Seeks Parley On Worcester Tax Rate

WORCESTER, Mass., March 10—A committee from the Worcester Taxpayers' Association may meet next week with the Finance Committee of City Council in an effort to avert a tax increase of $1 for 1937.

Insisting that there is no necessity for an increase over the 1936 real estate levy of $35.80, the association asked for a public hearing on the city budget, but William A. Bennett, chairman of the Council committee, refused to make the hearings public.

Instead, Mr. Bennett proposed the taxpayers meet privately with the finance committee and submit any specific recommendations they may have for reductions in the proposed budget. It is possible the association may accept the proposal, then repeat its plea for a public hearing if the council members still insist on a tax rise.

German Art Lecture Topic

German art, past and present, will be the subject of a lecture, open to the public, to be delivered as an introduction to the special loan exhibition of German art opening at the Museum of Fine Arts on Tuesday, March 16. Mrs. Helen Appleton Read, the lecturer, an expert on the subject, spent six months last year in Germany assembling the paintings and drawings which the museums of that country have consented to lend to Boston.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

Three painters of this vicinity are showing their works at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Charles Hopkinson, Elizabeth T. Huntington and Sam Thal.

Mr. Hopkinson invariably offers pictures of interest. In aquarelle he seems to feel the liberation from fact which an assiduous portraitist can best appreciate. His delight in spreading vistas, swirling directions, exclamatory indications reveals a great sense of release, and often he produces a picture which delights the beholder for its airiness and abandon. This display of water colors seems especially French. French of the romantic trend, as of Matisse, Dufy giving utterance with a sweep of color, an undulation, a marked or unexpected juxtaposition of bright hues. There are moments when Mr. Hopkinson seems to recall his artistic heritage, and when his aquarelles are reminiscent of Turner, Ruskin or Sargent. Occasionally something as slight as a minute shadow or two alters his identity, shifts his style from the Parisian to that of New England. To this day we find Mr. Hopkinson a mixture, not entirely blended, as if he wished to benefit by the two dominating tendencies which have contributed to his style. But invariably refreshing, notwithstanding.

Sam Thal is an energetic Bostonian who paints with oil, draws with pastel, contrives sculptures by varied methods. Recently returned from Mexico, he offers at the Grace Horne Galleries pictures of Taxco in pastel.

Mr. Thal has communicated his joy in the eventful panorama of a city built on hills and flanked by hills. He has done several views which include the baroque churches, stucco houses, natives, vegetation and the handsome billowy horizon. The pictures are compact with details, rich with informing material, and they provide an excellent pictorial record which could be made only by an observant and competent artist. The pastel color is used with the latitude of values and intensities of oils. Mr. Thal has been especially observant of the baroque churches with their restless and varied contours, elaborate towers.

The oils done in New England hold to a more subdued color scheme, and show a more studied and calculated technical interest. They seem to have no points in common with the Mexican pastels. Mr. Thal has done some interesting experiments in shaping aluminum and cutting an image which he calls a mask from rolled copper.

Miss Huntington shows several water colors which are painted in an agreeable manner, especially a series entitled, "Winter." Her themes shuttle between factory buildings and sheds, and flowers. D. A.

C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 11)

would-be workers inclined to enter the mills.

However, I. T. U. leaders indicated that at the first sign of an opening the pickets would be placed.

No Changes Noted

There were no changes at the American Wringer Company plant where more than 600 workers have been on strike since the early part of February. Here Conciliators James L. Bernard and Carl E. L. Gill were hopeful of having their first "break."

Officials of the closed mills refused to comment on their plans or the present crisis. They referred newspaper men to their attorneys, Edwards & Angell, in Providence, for any statements that would be issued.

Conditions at the Perennial Dye and Print Works at Clyde where a strike rounds out its seventh week today, remained quiet pending a peace meeting at the State House this afternoon. The conference which was called by Gov. Robert E. Quinn, a resident of Clyde, will be in charge of Thomas F. McMahon, Director of Labor.

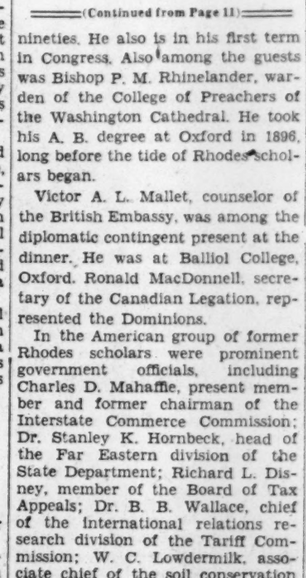
The strikers will be led by Joseph Knapik, president of the Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers, a department of the United Textile Workers of America, but the representatives of the management could not be learned last night although it is reliably reported that they will be represented at the meeting.

Carpet Manufacturers Grant Increase in Wages

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., March 10 (AP)—Members of the United Textile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, voted last night to accept an agreement offered by the Bigelow-Sanford Company, manufacturers of carpets, granting wage increases and recognizing the union as the sole collective bargaining agency.

Under the terms of the agreement a general 10 per cent wage increase affecting 3000 employees at the Thompsonville plant will become effective April 5.

Elliott I. Petersen, plant superintendent, estimated the increase would add $400,000 to the company's annual payroll.



Brody Photo

Nadia Chilkovsky

Of the New Dance League of New York, Who Will Appear at Peabody Playhouse Friday Evening Under the Auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group. Ruth Shalek and Mary Starks Will Also Dance. On Saturday Evening Miss Chilkovsky Will Give a Lecture-Demonstration at the Group's Studio at 15 LaGrange Street

Rhodes

(Continued from Page 11)

nineties. He also is in his first term in Congress. Also among the guests was Bishop P. M. Rhinelander, warden of the College of Preachers of the Washington Cathedral. He took his A. B. degree at Oxford in 1896, long before the tide of Rhodes scholars began.

Victor A. L. Mallet, counselor of the British Embassy, was among the diplomatic contingent present at the dinner. He was at Balliol College, Oxford. Ronald MacDonnell, secretary of the Canadian Legation, represented the Dominions.

In the American group of former Rhodes scholars were prominent government officials, including Charles D. Mahaffie, present member and former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, head of the Far Eastern division of the State Department; Richard L. Disney, member of the Board of Tax Appeals; Dr. B. B. Wallace, chief of the international relations research division of the Tariff Commission; W. C. Lowdermilk, associate chief of the soil conservation service of the department of agriculture, and numerous others.

Among others present were Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post; D. L. Harley of the American Youth Commission; Edgar Turlington, chief counsel of the special Mexican Claims Commission; Dr. Brendan Brown of the Catholic University; N. J. G. Wickey, general secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education; J. M. K. Vyvyan, second secretary of the British Embassy.

The American group represented a typical cross-section of American Rhodes scholars, 33 years after the benefaction began. A secondary purpose of the meeting was to launch in Washington the Oxford appeal, an effort to raise funds to provide Oxford University with needed funds for research. The dinner was presided over by Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who is chairman of the District of Columbia appeal committee.

College Training For Social Ends Hit by Educator

Following a conference of the Child Study Association of America, more than 300 parents and teachers were back in their homes today determined to do all that they could to protect the American form of education from a "growing delusion that colleges and universities exist solely to maintain the prestige and social tradition of the American family."

Dean Jesse B. Davis, of the Boston University School of Education, was one of those who told the conference at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday that "parents are sending their sons and daughters to college for social rather than educational reasons." Only those who can profit from an intellectual point of view, he said, should be permitted to enter college.

The dean's discussion was followed by several panel meetings at which the problems of the elementary school children were debated, among them the child's aversion to home work. It was admitted by the teachers that home work was held so important a part of school studies that in some schools a minimum of three hours a day was required.

Parents insisted that play was as vital as study to a child's normal development and that schools should allow for the equitable budgeting of time between "play and study."

The need of closer co-operation between the school and the home was the theme of all panel discussions. Sometimes, it was admitted, the best sort of co-operation by the parent was to permit the school to hold chief sway over the child in order to permit the student to develop his own individuality free from parental domination.

On the other hand, certain pupils require a greater home supervision because of their own strong temperaments which might require proper direction, it was said. Parents were urged particularly to know their children well enough to determine whether or not they would profit by college training.

Townsend Test Slows Pace

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 10 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie Saben slowed the pace of her Townsend test spending today with only $36.09 left of the $200 given her by a Townsend club to test a transactions tax. Two cents is collected from recipients each time one of her dollar bills changes hands.

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2.90	Sheets 72 by 113	3.20
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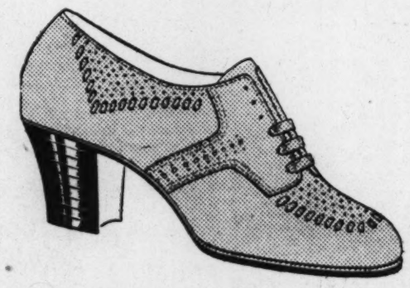

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Credentials for Haile Selassie To Cause Stir in Model League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10—Sparks may fly on Friday when the New England Model League of Nations meets for its tenth annual session, lasting two days, at Harvard. Advance reports indicate that the Italian delegation intends to present a resolution urging rejection of credentials presented in behalf of Haile Selassie, and that representatives of Portugal will similarly oppose recognition of the Madrid Government in Spain.

Both objections will be made on the ground that the Givernments in question are not in a position to exercise their legal titles effectively.

When these preliminary skirmishes are settled, the 350 young men and women gathered from educational institutions throughout the New England area will sit in solemn assembly, hoping to show Geneva statesmen how to solve pressing international problems, while abiding by the same rules of procedure.

In the scheme of the model league, different colleges represent the various member nations in the League of Nations, sending a delegation of six representatives for each one. Each delegate has a seat on one of the six committees of League Assembly.

Following the adoption of credentials and an address of welcome by Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, the agenda will be adopted. The program this year includes discussion of some of the more technical questions related to the work of the League.

The six committees will consider reform of the Covenant, international opium conventions, intellectual co-operation, elimination of trade barriers, currency and finance, and non-intervention and application of the Covenant to particular cases. There will also be a round-table conference on the subject, "Why the League Has Not Worked in the Sphere of International Politics."

A special feature of this year's meeting will be a dramatization of a session of the International Labor Conference at which child labor legislation will be discussed.

At a luncheon on Friday, Stephen V. N. Powelson, undersecretary-general, will tell of his recent experiences in Spain. At an evening banquet on the same day Dr. Payson S. Wild, professor of government and international law at Harvard University, will talk on "Problems of the League of Nations."

Authorship of Constitution Claimed For Pelatiah Webster of Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—While the Supreme Court controversy continues, some Senators have been paying attention to the claim that the real author of the Supreme Court and of the Constitution itself was a Connecticut man, Pelatiah Webster, and that he should receive long-delayed recognition from Congress and the nation.

The claim has come to Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York from one of Webster's descendants and the Senator has laid the matter before several colleagues, including Senator Borah (R) of Idaho and Senator Lonergan (D) of Connecticut. The latter has suggested that the claims be submitted to the Congressional Library and the Smithsonian Institute for study.

Senator Borah, a constitutional authority, while holding that it would be difficult to assign to anyone special authorship of the Constitution, believes that Pelatiah Webster was without doubt "a man of great ability, as his writings on this subject and on price fixing disclose," and that "no doubt either but that some of his suggestions on government were very valuable." Senator Copeland is still pondering the matter.

The grandson of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford and Governor of Connecticut in 1656, Pelatiah Webster was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1726 and granduated from Yale in 1746. A prolific writer, he published in 1783, four years before the Continental Congress which framed the Constitution, his "Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America," which, it is claimed, contained the original suggestions for the Supreme Court, for a government of three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—for a Congress of two chambers, and for a President.

About 25 years ago, the late Hannis Taylor, author and writer on constitutional subjects, including the book, "Jurisprudence and Procedure of the United States Supreme Court," tried to get Congress to award recognition to Pelatiah Webster. The latter was, he claimed, the first to present "the splendid conception of the United States Supreme Court" and a Federal Government divided as ours is.

Nanda Devi Climb Topic for Lecture

The ascent last year of Mt. Nanda Devi, in the Himalayas, highest summit ever climbed by man, will be described in a free, public, illustrated lecture tomorrow evening at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration. Other lectures in the public program at Harvard tomorrow will deal with Oriental painting and modern scientific research.

The work of the British-American party which last summer reached the peak of Nanda Devi, 25,660 feet in elevation, will be outlined by Arthur B. Emmons of Dover, Mass., a member of the expedition. Nanda Devi, located at the sources of the Ganges River, is considered by Hindus a "sacred mountain." For this lecture, which will be held at the Institute of Geographical Exploration at 8 p. m., tickets will be necessary, but may be obtained free of charge at the institute or by telephone.

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Visit the Spring Flower Show

Spring and the Flower Shows are eagerly awaited by all lovers of nature. We urge you to visit this "Herald of Spring" at Mechanics Building, March 12th to 18th.

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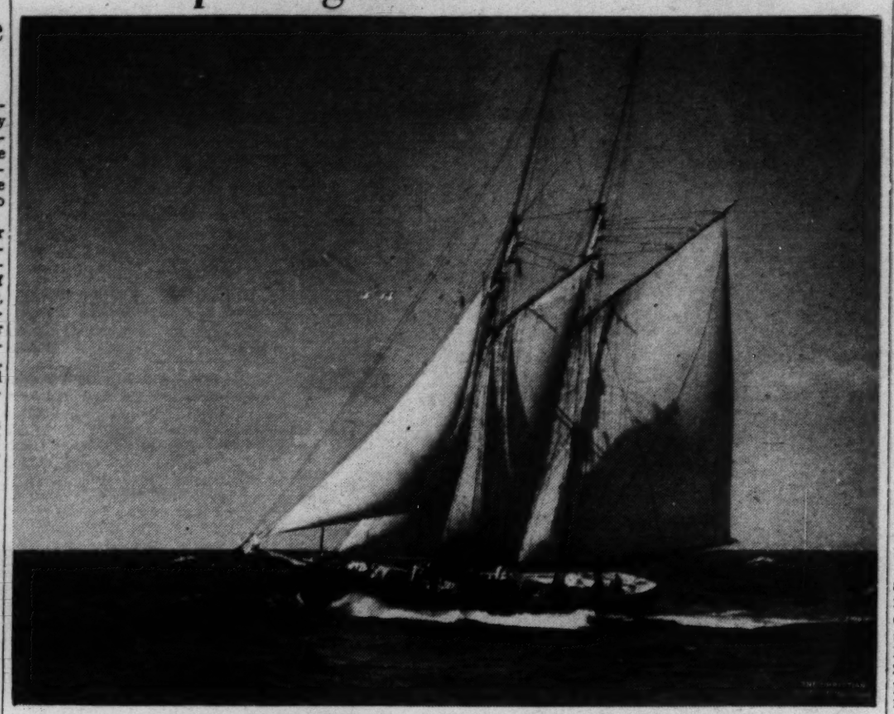

Schooner "We're Here," Alias "Oretha F. Spinney"

Gloucester Fishing Smack Used by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the Filming of Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous"

'Captains Courageous' Toss Before Cameras in a Gale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 10—Being tossed about by a howling gale—many times almost to the capsizing point—is the thrilling adventure that the crew and the photographers of the former Gloucester, Mass., fishing vessel "We're Here" look back on as they rest comfortably in their homes in and about Hollywood today.

The ship, a little two-masted fishing schooner, experienced this exciting episode off Cape San Lucas of Southern California, while nearing the end of a 15,000 mile "location" cruise in search of sea scenes to be used in the filming of Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous."

It was in January, 1936, that the 15-year-old codfish bark, formerly the "Oretha F. Spinney," put out from Boston Harbor for the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, there to film in action the colorful Gloucester fishing fleet.

Up and down the Atlantic coast she sailed, seeking convincing "seas" to be used as background for the Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer production now being finished on sets at the Culver City studio.

Missing adequate weather in the eyes of her master, Capt. J. M. Hersey, who also skippered M.-G.-M.'s "Mutiny on the Bounty" title vessel, the rechristened "We're Here," sailed through the Panama Canal late last year to continue its dangerous task on the Pacific. As far north as the projection of the Canadian border went the 110-foot vessel—finally getting its fill of storms when a blow off Cape San Lucas almost capsized her.

The 1000-mile homeward voyage limping to San Pedro in Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor, was perilous navigation, but the three cameramen were elated at their combination of authetic scenes and thrilling adventure.

Laid down at Essex, Mass., 15 years ago, the "Spinney" was purchased under the supervision of James Havens, Columbia University graduate, who progressed through M. G. M.'s art department to become marine director of "Mutiny on the Bounty" and now of "Captains Courageous."

Into the Gloucester fishing fleet she was sent, and on her mission of photography evoked interest wherever she touched—Port au Basque, Canso, Liverpool, Gloucester, Norfolk and up the Pacific coast. Here the western fishing fleet was invaded for additional scenes.

March Takes On Touch of Winter

While Boston residents awoke at 7:30 this morning with a temperature of 18 degrees above zero nipping at their ears, persons on Mt. Washington, N. H., peeking at their thermometer, saw it registered at 16 degrees below zero. An 18-mile-per-hour wind managed to circulate the 18-degree temperature quite enough to cause Bostonians to hurry as they walked. On Mt. Washington, however, where winds are windy, the breezes howled around to the merry pace of 80 miles per hour.

Back in 1929 on this date the temperature reached a record low of nine above. By contrast, March 10, 1878, had the summery temperature of 71 degrees.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity is, slightly overcast and not quite so cold Thursday; occasional light snow flurries; lowest temperature in the lower twenties.

Standard Gas & Electric

NEW YORK—Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Company system for the week ended March 6, 1937, totaled 104,150,276 kilowatt hours, an increase of 14.8 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

Five Realms Fixed By Brown as Basis For College Course

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (AP)—Revision of the Brown University curriculum, liberalizing the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree and providing for greater flexibility in the selection of courses, in accordance with the individual student's needs and interests, is announced by President Henry M. Wriston.

Under the new plan, which goes into effect next September, students who can demonstrate proficiency in English composition and a reading knowledge of a foreign language upon entering the university will not be required to take courses in these subjects at Brown, and mathematics will become an elective instead of a required subject.

All students will have to take courses in four out of five broad fields of knowledge, subdivided into the physical sciences, biological sciences, social sciences, literature and other arts, and mathematics and philosophy. At the close of the freshman year, each student will have to decide with the aid of faculty advisers upon his educational program for the remaining three years at college.

Connecticut Finds Room for Press

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., March 10

For the first time in its long history, Connecticut has provided newspapermen covering the General Assembly with a well-equipped, modern press room.

The press room, with a door leading directly into the Senate chamber, is located in a large room formerly used as an ante chamber by the Lieutenant Governor.

Desks, telephones, and typewriters were installed.

Boston Objects To Port 'Equality' Urged in Congress

Equalization of railroad import-export and intercoastal rates for Philadelphia and other ports, as proposed in a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by Ira W. Drew of Pennsylvania, contains a "joker" that would put the port of Boston out of the running on such business, it was claimed today by the Boston Port Authority.

Opposition to the measure, on the basis that it provides only partial port equality, was started today when letters were sent to New England representatives in Congress by the Port Authority, pointing out the paradoxical structure of the resolution and urging negative action.

The measure, H. J. Res. 122, would "direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to take action relative to adjustments in the rate structure of common carriers subject to the I. C. C. Act and fixing rates and charges."

But its setup is such that it would seek to equalize import-export and intercoastal rates between all ports on the rail haul between seaboard and inland points, where the inland distance is not greater than 25 per cent to the now lowest rated port. Baltimore is now the lowest rated port and the difference in distance between Boston and Baltimore to such leading cities as Louisville, St. Louis, Buffalo, Erie, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indiana and Chicago, is more than the 25 per cent allowance provided for in the resolution, explained Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, today.

Under the terms of the proposed measure, Boston and Portland, Maine, would be entirely prohibited from participating in the "equalized" rates which the bill has outlined, he declared. "In our annual report for 1936, we said that we were again reiterating our conviction that 'port equality is the real solution of existing rate difficulties through the port, and by port equality we mean the parity of through rates, rail and ocean,'" declared Mr. Parkhurst. "This is a position which we have consistently taken, but naturally we are against partial port equality as contemplated under H. J. 122."

Flower Show Prizes Sent by U. S. Groups And Growers Abroad

Trophies and prizes from all over the United States and even from abroad are being sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to be awarded at the Spring Flower Show which will open in Mechanics Building, Friday afternoon. A gold medal has just arrived from the Bulb Exporter's Association of Holland. The Dutch organization became interested in the Boston show because of the thousands of bulbs in the Dutch scene which will be the feature in Grand Hall this year. The medal is for "the promotion of interest in and culture of bulbous plants." It will be awarded at the show.

Another prize, just received, is the special blue ribbon of the National Council of Garden Clubs, to be given to an outstanding exhibit. This ribbon is presented each year at some important horticultural exhibition, and has only once before been among the awards at a Boston Flower Show.

The large silver cup from the Royal Horticultural Society of London, which as already announced will be awarded by the president, Lord Aberconway, himself, to the outstanding amateur exhibit, is the award that is probably causing the most interest this year. Medals from the New York and Philadelphia societies as well as the cups and sweepstakes prizes regularly awarded at the Boston show are over and above the $25,000 worth of cash prizes that will be given out this year.

The large committee of judges will be experts from as wide a field and as many localities as the prizes. All prize winning entries will be chosen just before the doors open Friday afternoon.

Harvard to Record Maine Tremblings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 10—When the rugged State of Maine trembles, Harvard University wants to know about it. It is establishing a seismograph station in the basement of the Portland home of Roger L. Arringdale, at 211 Ocean Avenue. The new station will be in operation within a month and Mr. Arrington has been appointed its director.

Visitors to his cellar will face a pair of Wood-Anderson torsion long-suspension instruments, one recording north-south tremors and the others those in an east-west direction. Later a third instrument will be added to catch up-and-down motions.

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Recount Hinted in Brookline As Rollins Loses in Election

A recount of the Brookline election for the Board of Selectmen may be asked by Judge Daniel A. Rollins, chairman of the board, who was defeated for re-election by the narrow margin of 28 votes in town elections yesterday.

Ballots in the contest were impounded today at the request of Samuel F. Blanchard, merchant, who edged out Judge Rollins, pending the latter's decision as to whether to ask for another tally of the ballots.

The apparent defeat of Judge Rollins and the narrow victory of Judge Philip S. Parker for re-election as town moderator were regarded in political circles as evidence of popular dissatisfaction with police operations in the town. The two judges previously have been re-elected with little or no opposition, but a Grand Jury recently charged that vice and crime were not being sufficiently checked.

Judge Rollins was nosed out in a three-cornered fight for two places on the board of selectmen. The winners were Thomas F. Brady, re-elected on a program of "Clean Up Brookline," and Samuel F. Blanchard, Brookline merchant. The vote: Brady, 8640; Blanchard, 6296; Rollins, 6268.

Judge Parker was successful, despite opposition of two other candidates. He polled 6601 votes, giving him a majority of 300 over the combined opposition count. The ballots opposing him were split by the fact there were two others in the race, 4677 votes going to Michael T. Prendergast, attorney and former Harvard swimming coach, and 1624 to Sylvester Kaufman, another attorney.

Arthur J. Shinners, acting town clerk, was named clerk by a substantial plurality in a divided field of six candidates. He polled 4878 votes.

R. I. House Favors High Court Plan; Bridges for 'Umpire'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (AP)—The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's proposals for reorganizing the federal judiciary, 52 Democrats favoring the resolution and 43 Republicans opposing it in a straight party vote.

The Republican-controlled Senate last week approved a resolution opposing the court proposals.

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire last night termed the Supreme Court "the best umpire we can choose to preserve the game as we play it."

Discussing President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the federal judiciary, he said in an address at the annual banquet of the John Ericsson Republican League of Illinois:

"If anyone believes the Supreme Court is a menace to the social progress of the nation, let that person glance at the record. Congress has enacted nearly 25,000 public laws. The Supreme Court has held unconstitutional only 84 different provisions of law, ranging from an entire act to the implications of a single phrase. Only a very few of the provisions held unconstitutional have affected social and economic life."

Members adopted a resolution holding "a free, independent Supreme Court must be maintained."

Duty Free Shoe Quota Urged for Philippines

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Representative Arthur D. Healey, of Somerville, Mass., has proposed imposition of a 200,000-pair annual quota on duty-free shoes from the Philippine Islands. His bill would have the Philippine Government allocate the quota among exporters by means of export permits

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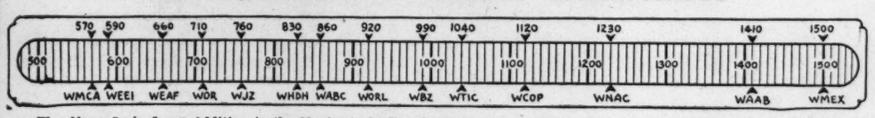
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checkerboard: variety program; music	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Baseball school
6:00 News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; soloist; quartet; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"		"Musical Roundup"; record	**Talk, Mayor Mansfield**
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists and orchestra	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news		Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Doris Hare, comedienne	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Michael Zarin's Orchestra
7:30 Jerry Cooper; orchestra	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Famous Violins"; recital	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 **Beake Carter, news comment**	"Musical Moments"	"Three Rancheros"	Resettlement Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	**Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and his orchestra**	**"One Man's Family": drama from San Francisco**	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
8:15			**Talk, Dorothy Thompson**
8:30 **George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orch.**	**Ethel Barrymore in "She Also Served," sketch**	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Fred Niblo's Professional Parade: variety program	**"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra**	Talk, Prof. A. W. Holcombe
9:15			Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30 Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra	Fred Niblo's Professional Parade: variety program		Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45			Network sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists; quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:15	"Ink Spots"; quartet		Network sport program
10:30 Musical program	**"Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music**	**Gladys Swarthout; Frank Chapman; orchestra**	Network sport program
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs			Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	**Discussion of judiciary reorganization by Senator B. K. Wheeler and James Landis**
11:15 Music; Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra	
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; soloists; Homesteader's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Men Who Made America"; dramatization.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WAAB, Harvard vs. College of the Pacific debate, "Resolved: That Congress Be Empowerd to Fix Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours for Industry."

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music: students' recital.

3:45 WEEI, "Do You Want to Be a Writer?"

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fourth annual Woman Congress: Address by Guglielmo Marconi on "Significance of Modern Communication"; broadcast from Rome.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Story of the Song; vocal recital.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.

7:30 WAAB, "Some Aspects of Early New England Life—Ships and Shipping," Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Mary Boland; Milton Douglas; Hamilton College Choir; sketch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields's Encore Music.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Armand Tokatyan, tenor; symphony orch., Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—Natfonal), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; skits; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris": This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: subject, "Should Our Tax System Be Revised?"; speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Lee Tracy; Mary Brian; Andres Segovia; Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fourth annual Woman Congress, Chicago; Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota, and Newton D. Baker on "America in a Changing World."

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus; soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

'Bee Outfield Is Stronger,' Says Blond Slugger—Brown Mermen Favored to Repeat

Berger Recalls His First Spring at Waterfront Park

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 10—The pelicans along the shore of Tampa Bay had best be on guard, for Wally Berger, the blond slugger from California, the head man in the offense of Bill McKechnie's Boston Bees, is back at Waterfront Park.

It was just eight years ago that the big outfielder first waved his heavy bludgeon at those squatting birds beyond the left field wire fence at the Bees' spring training grounds. Wally was a rookie then, one of many brought to the Sunshine City by the old Braves. That spring of 1930 saw young Berger begin a campaign that later stamped him as one of big-league baseball's outstanding "finds." And from that point he went on to become one of the ranking long-range hitters of the National League.

"I shall never forget that first spring at Waterfront Park," Berger said recently. "It was my first experience in a big league training camp and, of course, my first look at Florida. I was mightly anxious to make good but was pretty frightened. I couldn't hit during the early workouts, and I guess it bothered me to see some of the other fellows getting those long ones. But when I finally did get started my confidence returned and the rest was easy.

"You know, I think the Bees will have a much stronger outfield this season than last," continued Wally. "I feel I'm headed for a better year, and Gene Moore should be improved with that one year of experience behind him. Di Maggio, McGowan, Garms and Mosolf will fight an interesting battle for the other regular berth."

Berger did not have one of his best years in 1936. For several weeks he fell into a batting slump. It became so pronounced Bill McKechnie at one time benched the big slugger in an effort to restore his confidence. Finally, Wally succeeded, but not in time to lift his average to the .300 level.

Official National League averages credit Berger with a .288 mark in 138 Bee contests. He collected 154 hits, including 23 doubles, three triples and 25 home runs, for a total of 258 bases. Ninety-one Boston runs rolled over the plate as a result of Wally's bat. The senior circuit ranks its heavy hitters by slugging percentage and the Californian stood twelfth among the regulars. Ott, Camilli, Mize, Medwick, Paul Waner, Klein, Collins, Phelps, Lombardi, Demaree and Johnny Moore were ahead of him on the list.

Berger's Value

Berger's value on the offense is emphasized by Bill Brandt's official National League Green Book, which is published annually as an aid to major league scribes. Over his seven-year stretch with Boston, the outfielder has played 1027 regular season games; produced 1232 hits; 194 homers; driven in 724 runs, and compiled a combined batting average of .305.

Wally hit better than .300 during his first four years in the majors, but slipped to .298 in 1934, to .295 in 1935, and to .288 last season. His largest seasonal production of homers was in 1930, when he hit 38 for the old Braves.

Berger is due for another outstanding year. The Bees would have finished at the top of the second division in 1936 had the big fellow maintained his customary pace at bat. At the moment, the 1937 Bees boast their usual defensive strength; their success depends on assistance from the hitters. A big year for Berger would undoubtedly mean a big year for McKechnie and the Bees.

Training Camp Echoes

When the entire Bee party has arrived in St. Petersburg, McKechnie plans morning and afternoon workouts, reserving the second session for the so-called regulars . . . Young Chief Marcella, the Providence College boy, looks like a real outfielder, but he can't fight his way through such experienced rookies as McGowan, Mosolf and Garms . . . The "Chief" will probably spend 1937 at Scranton, the Bees' New York - Pennsylvania League farm.

The Bees have uncovered another promising youngster . . . He answers to Harry Kahre and plays any place in the field . . . A tall, rangy, 17-year-old youngster, Kahre will develop into a husky ball player before he stops growing . . . He hits hard in batting practice, but still has much to learn in the field . . . Bill McKechnie picked him up in St. Louis last year, where young Harry starred with an American Legion team for two seasons . . . The team won the championships of Missouri and Arkansas, but was eliminated in the tournament finals at Charlotte, N. C.

McKechnie and Two California Products

At the Bees' Training Camp

Left to Right—Wally Berger, Manager Bill McKechnie and Vince Di Maggio

N. E. College Notes

While most of the New England colleges will be sending athletes after IC4A points at New York's Madison Square Garden Saturday, Northeastern and Maine will have a private battle up at Orono. Coach Ed Parsons has elected 16 Huskies to make the trip.

Since there are 13 events, the Husky strength will be spread rather thin. Ray Henderson, who placed second in the junior national hurdles last week, will run the dash, high and low hurdles, and 300 on Saturday, while Capt. Art Johnston and Hawk Zamparelli will double in the mile and two-mile.

* * *

M. I. T. is planning to send a group of representatives to the New York meet. Coach Oscar Hedlund will enter Capt. Henry Guerke, New England one-mile champion, in the one-mile or the 100-yard run. Luther Kites, consistent 12-foot pole vaulter and John Hamilton, high jumper, may be among the entries. Tech's one-mile relay team has been scheduled to compete.

* * *

Boston College's track athletes, numbering 12, are scheduled to leave for New York on Friday afternoon. Coach John A. Ryder and Student Manager William Costello, will accompany the group. The Eagles will have entries in the dash, one-mile run, hurdles and high jump, 600-yard run and two-mile run. Ryder expects a good showing from Dimitri Zaitz in the 16-pound shot and Dick Gill in the 600.

* * *

Brown will be represented by five men in the IC4A track meet at New York. Antone Singsen, fourth in the broad jump last year, is unable to compete. Ben Horowitz, Providence junior who holds the New England Intercollegiate title in the shot put and was fifth in the indoor IC4A meet last winter, will compete in his specialty. Victor Bernstein, National Junior A. A. broad jump champion, will work in the sprints and broad jump; Reginald McShane, team captain, and New England Intercollegiate champion, will participate in the pole vault; and Joe Syren and Douglas Widnall will run in the 600.

* * *

Brown will defend its New England intercollegiate varsity wrestling title at Yale this week end with a team that lists one champion, one runnerup and one third-place winner in 1936. James Lathrop Jr., New York City junior who won the freshman 135-pound title in 1935 and the varsity 145-pound title last year, will defend his title.

* * *

According to an announcement from Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University's football team this year's spring practice session is compulsory for all those not engaged in other work or sports. And then those who are out for other teams must devote some time to the grid practice workouts if they intend to play on the team next season. The Terrier's start practice Monday at the Bay State Road field.

Three-Way Battle For Third Place In Eastern Race

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race was reduced to a three-way struggle for third place last night when Columbia, 1936 champion, trounced Harvard, 38-25. That clinched second place for Dartmouth, which ended its season Monday with eight victories and four defeats. Columbia moved into a tie with Harvard and Yale for third, each having six victories and five losses.

Yale and Harvard meet Saturday, while Columbia plays the last-place Cornell team in the league finale. Pennsylvania will seek to make it a perfect season the same night against Princeton. The Quakers have won 11 straight so far.

Leading from early in the game, Columbia had all the better of last night's game despite the sharp-shooting of Ernest Gray. The Lions led 19-12 at half time and kept pulling away after Gray led a brief spurt. The Harvard star topped the scoring with 16 points.

Yale, meanwhile, tuned up for the Harvard game by taking a 34-31 decision from Penn State, a third-place team in the Eastern Conference.

Princeton has a non-league game tonight against its old rival, Rutgers. Outside the two loops, the Madison Square Garden double-header, sending City College (New York) against New York University and St. John's against its Brooklyn rival, St. Francis, is the feature.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Baseball's most conspicuous holdouts won't get all the money they are demanding but they can't complain about publicity this spring . . . Major league openings are still more than a month off, so little danger exists that any of the balky performers will emulate Johnny Kling, Mike Donlin or Eddie Roush, all of whom made their arguments stick in bygone days by staying out for all or part of full season.

Lou Gehrig still is far behind Babe Ruth in home runs, wages collected, and length of salary arguments . . . Yankees' iron man tops all current clouters with 428 round-trippers . . . He has been paid aggregate of $256,400 in salary, plus "cuts" in five World Series . . . Babe wound up with home run total of 708, was paid around $900,000, and collected shares in 10 World Series . . . March 22, 1933, was latest date on which Ruth penned contract with Yanks.

Pro tennis revival this year, with Vines-Perry tour setting pace, likely will strengthen moves for national open championship . . . So far, international authorities have balked United States efforts to bring tennis professionals and amateurs together in title tournament, as golf does . . . Golf and polo offer amateurs about only freedom they can enjoy, in company of professionals, without finger of suspicion being pointed at them . . . A. A. U. rules are strictest in forbidding any mingling of those competing for cash or glory.

Springfield Elects

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (AP)—William Lawler of this city has been elected captain of next year's Springfield College basketball team, which lays claim this year to the New England intercollegiate championship with a record of 18 victories and three defeats. Lawler has been a varsity man since his sophomore year and plays a guard berth. The Maroon loses Hebard, Nuthall and Myers from its regular lineup by graduation.

N. E. Intercollegiate Swimming Meet at Bowdoin, March 12-13

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association holds its annual championships at Bowdoin College, Friday and Saturday, it will bring together the greatest number of individual stars that the smaller New England colleges have ever produced at one time. It will likewise assemble five of the best teams ever to come out of New England to do battle for the team trophy.

Brown University, last year's winner, is favored by most of the sports prophets to repeat, but, with such teams as Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams and Massachusetts State in the fray, an upset is not at all unlikely.

In the dual meet season which ended last Saturday, Amherst College unquestionably took first honors, having been undefeated in nine strenuous encounters. Despite Coach Tug Kennedy's statement that "our objective has always been a successful dual meet season, what we do in the New Englands being left up to the team members as individuals," Amherst looms as the No. 2 contender for the New England team title.

Bowdoin Enjoyed Good Season

The Bowdoin team has also enjoyed an unusually successful season, having won all meets in intercollegiate competition. Its many individual stars should put Bowdoin definitely in the running for top honors. Williams and Massachusetts State, although not undefeated, have remarkable teams. The latter, with a trio of fine performers, should be next in line at the New England meet but will "have to fight it out on this line" with Williams.

The other teams sending representatives to the meet include Boston University, M. I. T., Springfield College, Wesleyan, and Worcester Tech, and although each can boast at least one very capable performer, these teams are conceded little chance of getting into the top rank. However, the presence of these teams will serve to split the points and thus add to the uncertainty of the outcome.

Concerning the individual events, Coach Bob Miller of the host team, has this to say: "Every event will be a nip-and-tuck affair. The unusually strong group of contestants for every medal points to the probability that many records will go by the board."

In the sprints, Bud White of Bowdoin seems to be the class of the field. His performances throughout the season have been of record, or near record, caliber and he is favored to lower both the 50-yard record of 24s. and the 100-yard record of 53.8s. in winning these events. He will be pushed in both events by Love and Hemmerdinger of Brown and by Warner, Jones and Garton of Amherst.

Star-Studded Field

The middle distance field is studded with stars, no one man holding any great advantage. Co-captain Cutter of Massachusetts State and Davis of Wesleyan have been under the old record for the 220 yards, at some time during the season, and should place in the order named. Other strong contenders, all capable of winning, are Forbes of Brown, Roberts of Williams and Hutchinson of Bowdoin.

On the basis of past performance, Forbes of Brown is "given the nod" by many to win the 440-yard swim, but there is little choice between him and Cutter of Massachusetts State and Neal of Williams, all of whom have been timed at about 5:10 for the distance. Hutchinson of Bowdoin is not far behind the field and may prove to be the unknown.

Hodder of Massachusetts State has been the season's most consistent winner in the breaststroke, and will be out to clip Ken Degnan's fine record of 2:28.4 in the 200-yard event. Evans of Worcester Tech, who defeated Hodder in a dual meet encounter, may provide an upset, but he will be swimming under the disadvantage of changing from a shorter to a longer pool. Captain May of Bowdoin and Bevan of Brown have proved themselves great competitors in this event, and will add to the interest centering in this race.

The 150-yard backstroke field is close. The winner is hard to predict. Green of Amherst, Rounds of Massachusetts State and Hayes of Brown have what appear to be equal chances of winning.

In the dives, last year's winner, Levy of Brown, and his team mate, Dean, are conceded high places, but they will be pushed hard by Coffin of Williams, Noonan of Springfield and Dearborn of Worcester Tech.

300-Yard Medley

Because it is not a part of the regular dual meet program the 300-yard medley event presents a problem to the predictors. Dodge of M. I. T., Hodder of Massachusetts State, Green of Amherst, May of Bowdoin and Kothe of Amherst are all capable all-around performers and should provide a fine race with the outcome always in doubt.

The most outstanding events on the two-day program are the relays. Upon the results of these the final score will directly depend. In the medley relay Amherst is favored by many to win but Coach Rogers of Massachusetts State says, "Keep an eye on Brown and Bowdoin in that event—and incidentally on my own boys."

The 400-yard freestyle relay, the final event, loons as a great spectacle for swimming fans. Brown, Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams and Massachusetts State present excellent teams and all are determined to win this score-boosting event.

"Whatever the outcome," says Coach McCurdy of Wesleyan, "this meet will be the best we have ever had—from a competitive as well as from a spectatorial standpoint."

Co-Capt. Jim Hodder

Star Breaststroke and Medley Swimmer at Massachusetts State College

Jack Markle Has Impressive Lead In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10 (AP)—With the season on its last lap, Jack Markle, Syracuse ace, had an impressive hold today on the scoring honors of the International-American Hockey League.

Markle, by scoring six points last week, brought his total to 52. Two Philadelphia aces, Clint Smith, who led the scorers most of the season, and Hextall, and Convey, a teammate, are his most serious threats.

Smith and Hextall are tied with 45 and Convey trails them by one point. The leading scorers:

	Goals	Ass'ts	Pts.
Markle, Syracuse	17	35	52
Smith, Philadelphia	21	24	45
Hextall, Philadelphia	27	18	45
Convey, Syracuse	11	33	44
Keating, Providence	12	27	39
Mason, Philadelphia	23	14	37
Mann, Syracuse	15	21	36
Duguid, Providence	18	17	35
Asmundson, New Haven	11	23	34
Doran, Syracuse	20	14	34
Parsons, Syracuse	23	11	34
Wares, Philadelphia	10	23	33
Toupin, Springfield	12	19	31
Kuhn, Providence	16	12	28
Mondou, New Haven	6	22	28

Morenz' Record

MONTREAL, March 10 (AP)—The National League scoring record of Howie Morenz:

Year	Goals	Assists	Pts.
1923-24	13	3	16
1924-25	27	7	23
1925-26	23	3	26
1926-27	25	7	32
1927-28	33	18	*51
1928-29	17	10	27
1929-30	40	10	50
1930-31	28	23	*51
1931-32	24	25	49
1932-33	14	21	35
1933-34	8	13	21
1934-35	8	26	†34
1935-36	6	15	‡21
1936-37	4	16	20
Totals	270	197	467

*League leader. †Played with Chicago. ‡Played with Chicago and New York Rangers. All other seasons Canadiens.

Playoff Teams Clinch Places In Hockey Race

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	8	12	119	81	30
Boston	21	6	17	106	104	48
Rangers	16	8	17	100	96	40
Chicago	13	7	22	90	104	33

Canadian Division

Canadiens	23	5	14	121	105	51
Montreal	16	6	17	103	88	44
Toronto	16	6	20	108	104	42
Americans	14	6	21	100	142	34

Results March 9

Montreal 4, Canadiens 1.
Rangers 7, Americans 5, overtime.
Boston 6, Detroit 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything is settled in the National Hockey League race excepting second-place positions. Bruins and Rangers in the American group and Toronto and Maroons in the Canadian division are the contending teams. Americans and Chicago have been definitely eliminated from the 1936-37 playoffs.

Bruins are favored to retain their present hold on second place by virtue of having a three-point lead. Both Rangers and Bruins have four games left to play and the locals have the harder schedule. Boston will go to Chicago for a game tomorrow night, play at Detroit Sunday, face Toronto here Tuesday and Chicago the following Sunday.

Rangers play host to Detroit tomorrow night, meet Canadiens at Montreal Saturday night and then have home games with Chicago and Canadiens. While Bruins are playing at Chicago and Detroit is at New York tomorrow night, the important game will be that between Toronto and Maroons at Montreal. Maroons now lead the Leafs by one point for second place.

Nearly 15,000 hockey fans were thrilled at the Boston Garden last night when the Bruins, after losing six straight games to the Detroit Red Wings, finally turned the tables, and in a convincing manner, 6-1. Just about a month ago the Wings trounced the Bruins, 8-0, in Detroit and last night the locals were satisfied to have given the Wings their worst defeat of the season. No team had scored six goals past Goalie Smith in the current campaign.

At Montreal the Canadiens were unable to shake the sudden loss of their great hockey star, Howie Morenz, and went down to defeat before their intracity rivals, Maroons, by a score of 4-1. The city series now stands: Maroons three victories, two ties and two defeats. The other intracity game saw Rangers nose out Americans, 7-5, in overtime, giving the Rangers the city series, 4-2, and definitely eliminating the playoff hopes of Chicago.

* * *

Detroit's Jack Adams is most concerned about Toronto in the coming playoffs . . . Tribute paid to memory of Howie Morenz at Garden last night . . . Upper-gallery fans contributed $13 in pennies and nickels for floral tribute . . . Dit Clapper, Tiny Thompson, Bill Cowley and Ray Getliffe in running for Dufresne honor this year (trophy awarded to most valuable Bruin in home games) . . . Among Major McLaughlin's all-American hockey prospects is a third-string forward from the Detroit Pontiac amateur team . . . Detroit won only one game in six on Montreal ice this season . . . Maroons have tied Detroit three times, but have not been able to win. . . . With the last hope of Chicago gone it is ironic that the Hawks should be in the midst of their best season winning streak, three victories and a tie in the last four games.

Hub Events

Coming

Swimming—Yale at Harvard Pool, 8:45 Saturday.

Basketball—Yale at Harvard, Indoor Athletic Building, 7:30, Saturday.

Skating Carnival—Skating Club of Boston show, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Tilden, Garden, April 5.

Y Team in Brookline Meet

Ray Millard, head coach of swimming at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., will enter a 200-yard relay team in the Brookline Swimming Club meet to be held on Thursday at the Brookline Public Baths, it was announced today. The "Y" tankmen to compete are R. Gorman, E. Bancroft, G. Davis, J. Coveney and J. Marnain.

College Basketball Results

Columbia 38, Harvard 25
Yale 33, Penn State 31

All-Star Selection

Following is the sixth of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By R. W. Hewitson

Toronto Evening Telegram

First Team	Position	Alternate Team
Cude (Canadiens)	goal	Smith (Detroit)
Goodfellow (Det.)	r.d.	L.Conacher (Mrns.)
Siebert (Canadiens)	l.d.	Seibert (Chicago)
Barry (Detroit)	c.	Apps (Toronto
Aurie (Detroit	r.w.	Dillon (Rangers)
Jackson (Toronto)	l.w.	Schriner (Amer.)
Adams (Detroit)	coach	Hart (Canadiens)

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	8	13	131	94	52
Springfield	20	9	14	109	114	49
Providence	19	7	19	110	116	45
New Haven	13	8	23	97	121	32

Western Division

Syracuse	24	5	16	154	119	53
Pittsburgh	19	3	20	109	112	41
Cleveland	12	8	24	95	129	32

Results March 9

Syracuse 4, New Haven 3.
Springfield 7, Cleveland 4.

Where to Dine

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Business and Industry

Average Citizen's Income Up Nearly One-Third in Year's Time

Commerce and Finance

Argentina to Sell $42,000,000 Bonds At 4 P. C. Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Argentine Republic has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission a statement covering $42,000,000 of sinking fund loan bonds bearing 4 per cent interest due March 15, 1972, which will be underwritten by a syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. and First Boston Corporation.

Net proceeds of the sale of the bonds would be applied to retirement of the Argentine Government's outstanding $23,824,500 external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, due on Oct. 1, 1959, and $13,887,500 of Argentine Government's 6 per cent loan bonds due in 1926.

Underwriters may offer not more than $10,000,000 of the new bonds to banks and bankers in England, according to the statement, "and take payment either in cash or Government of Argentine national external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds due Oct. 1, 1959, and Argentine Government loan 1926 external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds—public works issue of Oct. 1, 1926."

Provision for Retirement

"The greater part of the proceeds will be in cash and the remainder will be in such of the above-mentioned 6 per cent bonds as may be accepted under the exchange offer being made in London," the statement said.

"The cash proceeds are to be deposited with the fiscal agents of the two issues to be retired in each case as part of the April 1, 1937, increased sinking fund installment, to be used in accordance with the sinking fund provisions of each issue to acquire the bonds thereof by purchase, after tender, at or below the principal amount thereof, any portion of such sinking fund installment remaining in the hands of the fiscal agents after the expiration period for such purchases to be used toward the redemption of the remaining bonds of such issue which are to be called for redemption at 100 per cent and accrued interest on Oct. 1, 1937.

"The Government expects to obtain the balance of the requirements for the retirement of the 6 per cent bonds from its current cash resources."

Names of Underwriters

The names of the underwriters, all of New York City unless otherwise designated, and the amounts to be underwritten by each, are as follows:

Morgan, Stanley & Co.	$5,275,000
First Boston Corporation	5,275,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.	4,500,000
Edward B. Smith & Co.	3,000,000
Dillon, Read & Co.	2,400,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	1,800,000
Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.	1,800,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	1,500,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	1,500,000
White, Weld & Co.	1,500,000
Bancamerica-Blair Corporation	750,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	600,000
Dominick & Dominick	900,000
Estabrook & Co.	600,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	600,000
Goldman, Sach & Co.	600,000
Graham, Parsons & Co.	450,000
Hallgarten & Co.	600,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Chicago	450,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	600,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	600,000
Hornblower & Weeks	600,000
W. E. Hutton & Co.	600,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	600,000
Lehman Brothers	600,000
F. S. Moseley & Co.	600,000
Paine, Webber & Co.	600,000
F. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	600,000
Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc.	600,000
J. W. Seligman & Co.	600,000
Speyer & Co.	600,000
Stone & Webster & Blodgett, Inc.	600,000
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc. Boston	300,000

Record February Steel Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Steel ingot production in February has been estimated at 4,424,659 tons, the largest for any February in history, according to American Iron & Steel Institute, against 4,736,697 tons in January and 2,964,418 in February, 1936.

Industry operated at average rate of 84.46 per cent, highest in seven years, against 81.64 per cent in January and 54.67 per cent in February, 1936.

Steel Price Rise To Cost Consumer $200,000,000 Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age estimates the recently announced general increase in steel prices as a result of wage boosts will cost consumers more than $200,000,000 annually.

"Since mills are well booked," the trade journal said, "consumer resistance to higher prices is not expected to depress the operating rate, which is estimated at 87 per cent of capacity for this week."

"Without doubt," the publication said, "many consumers of steel will be compelled to advance the prices of their own products, not alone to compensate for higher material costs, but to take care of impending wage rate increases in secondary industries. Thus a fundamental though unavoidable impetus has been given to general price inflation through the necessity of making a peace offering to labor."

Acceptance of the 40-hour week by leading producers, the trade journal continued, is not likely to result in immediately enlarged employment, and the increase in hourly rates for labor will not produce a larger weekly wage for those who have been working 48 hours a week.

Because of this, the review said, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation employees have secured an agreement with the management that present employees shall be permitted to work overtime, rather than to have the company add additional men.

The Iron Age composite pig-iron price rose to $23.25 a ton, the highest level since 1923.

Youngstown Sheet Resumes Common Stock Dividends

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company directors ordered resumption of common dividend payments of 75 cents, payable April 1 to stock on record March 20.

It was a regular quarterly dividend placing the stock on a $3 annual basis and was the first dividend since July 1, 1931, when 50 cents was paid.

Another $5,000,000 of the 3½ per cent convertible debentures was called by the directors for April 20, making $8,000,000 called so far this year.

Rise of 25 P. C. In Buying Power Last 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Purchasing power of the average American citizen increased 25 per cent in the 12 months ended Feb. 1, according to the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

The amount of cash income flowing into the hands of the average citizen, according to the report, was nearly a third greater than it was on Feb. 1, 1936, while the same living scale costs only 5 per cent more than it did at the like date 12 months before.

Sharp gains in investment income, wages, and to a much lesser extent, salary increases, mainly were responsible for the bulge in pocketbooks of average Americans. Equally important, however, in the marked improvement in "real" income was the slow rise in average living costs.

Investors Fare Better

Investors at the beginning of February were getting $1.45 for every $1 they were receiving a year earlier. Some allowance, however, should be made for the "extra" and "special" dividends declared in January—payments that do not necessarily establish continuing dividend returns during 1937.

Wage earners at the start of February, 1937, were being paid $1.26 for every $1 they were getting at the commencement of the same month in 1936, while salaried workers were receiving $1.10 at the beginning of February for every $1 being put in their envelopes on the same date a year ago.

The "real" dollars that Mr. and Mrs. Public are able to spend are different from the dollars received on investments and in pay envelopes because the "real" dollars represent the difference between all types of income and all types of outgo.

Rents Lead Expenditures

Despite general increases in living costs, with rents continuing to lead all expenditures, "real income" increased 32 cents on the dollar in the 12 months ended Feb. 1, 1937, while living costs were up only five cents on the dollar.

Landlords at the start of February last were getting $1.11 for the same sort of living accommodations that could be had a year earlier for $1. The butcher, baker, delicatessen store keeper and grocer were receiving $1.02 for the same amount and quality of meats, pastries, groceries, fruits and vegetables for which the were getting $1 on Feb. 1, 1936.

A long list of miscellaneous specialists and tradesmen were charging $1.07 for services and products which could be had a year earlier for $1. Consumers, however, were getting exactly the same amount and quality of clothing for $1 that they received on Feb. 1, 1936.

Tin Production Quota Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The production quota for the second quarter of this year has been fixed by the International Tin Committee at 100 per cent of standard tonnages, unchanged from the quota for the first three months.

Tin has become almost a secondary precious metal owing to the rearmament races now going on and the recovery movement in the United States the committee states "and speculators are buying now in the hope of a quick turnover profit."

The committee holds that, if prices weaken, the surplus metal supply may flood the market, and maintains that the quota should remain unchanged. A reduction in quota is not being considered because the committee fears a move for higher prices.

Kelvinator Records Best February in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The best February in the history of Kelvinator was recorded last month, although shipments were made during only two weeks of the month, according to a statement issued by H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales of the Kelvinator division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation.

Unit shipments of all Kelvinator refrigeration products, including both domestic and commercial products, totaled 31,287 during February, representing a gain of 1788 units or 6 per cent over the like month for 1936.

Five months' shipments of 122,653 units represented an increase of 38.8 per cent over the 88,378 units shipped during the same period of the preceding year.

Samson United Offers 130,445 Shares Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of 130,445 shares of common stock of Samson United Corporation is being made by Tobey & Co., New York, and Hincks Bros. & Co., Bridgeport, Conn. The shares are priced at $6.25.

Of the total shares offered, 110,000 shares are being offered for the account of the corporation and 20,445 shares for the account of present stockholders. Proceeds of the shares for the account of the corporation will be used for new capital purposes.

Steel Scrap at New High

PITTSBURGH—No. 1 steel scrap has sold at $22.25 a ton, a new high for the recovery. Since this deal was closed dealers generally have raised their quotations, but this is highest known sale in 14 years. Last previous known sale was $22.

World Rubber Stocks Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—World stocks of rubber at the close of December amounted to 545,440 tons compared with 508,053 at the end of November and 667,833 at the close of 1935, the New York Commodity Exchange reports.

German Offer on Bonds Called Unfair; Seems Best Obtainable

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Considerable relief is felt in the Street at the final release by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the 3 per cent dollar bonds being offered by the German Conversion Office in exchange for unpaid coupons on about 120 German dollar bond issues floated in this country during the 1920's. The issue, totaling $65,000,000, will refund unpaid coupons for about 2½ years, from July 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1936, inclusive, or about $350,000,000 of bonds still outstanding here.

This latest chapter in the tangled post-1931 history of German obligations in this country is a belated consequence of German exchange transfer difficulties which began with the standstill agreement in 1931. Since that time the treatment of German obligations here has had three different forms.

Scaled Down 80 Per Cent

The first was the standstill agreement, relating solely to the short-term credits, i. e., bank deposits, bills, and the like, owned in Berlin in 1931 by foreign banks. Originally about 6,000,000,000 marks, or about $1,500,000,000, the total has been scaled down by about 80 per cent, only about 1,200,000,000 marks being still outstanding, of which about 300,000,000 are held in New York. The reduction here has been brought about mostly by sale to the public as travel marks, the market for which is now about 24 cents. Last month the standstill agreement was continued again for the seventh year to expire Feb. 28, 1938.

The second category consists of the foreign bond obligations of the German Government itself, including the so-called Dawes bonds bearing a 7 per cent coupon, and the 5½ per cent Young Plan bonds sold in 1930. Service on these has been continued, although at a reduced rate, present payment being at the rate of about $20 for a $27.50 coupon, or 4 per cent on the 5½ per cent bonds.

Last category is that of the approximately 120 bond issues of German corporations, municipalities, states, etc., to which the present offering applies. Acute transfer difficulties caused the German Government in 1933 to divert payment by the debtor corporations into a so-called Conversion Office, whose responsibility it was to find the dollar exchange with which to pay foreign holders of the bonds. The Conversion Office is a name on a door in the Reichsbank. The internal German debtors have had few difficulties in paying their interest and sinking fund requirements into the Conversion Office, but the latter has had difficulty in finding the dollar exchange with which to make the actual payments to creditors in London, Amsterdam, and New York.

Payments Well Diluted

In the face of these difficulties the Conversion Office in the first part of 1933 reduced payments on coupons to 50 per cent in dollars and 50 per cent in scrip, for which latter the German Gold Discount Bank made a market at 50 per cent of par, making the receipts to American bondholders only 75 per cent in dollars of the face value of the coupon if they accepted the Discount Bank's "market." Scrip not so sold is still kicking around New York at about 6 cents per mark, buyers consisting of those who want to send it to their relatives in Germany and can pass the various requirements applying to these marks and characteristic of all blocked marks.

In February, 1934, dollar payment was further diluted, and beginning with the middle of 1934 no further payment was made.

An international conference of creditors and debtors' representatives in Berlin in April and May, 1934, resulted in an offer by the German government of refunding bonds such as are now offered. Presumably because England and Holland buy more from the Germans than they sell to them, representatives of those countries were able to drive a harder bargain with the Germans than the American representatives, and a coupon of 4 per cent was attached to the refunding bonds for the sterling and guilder coupons.

Completion of the funding of the dollar coupons has been held up here by the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Since the new bonds are an obligation of the German Conversions Office and the original bonds were obligations of numerous other debtors, the offering is technically new and requires registration, involving the provision of extensive information to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Foreign governments have been reluctant to give the SEC even the skeleton of information to which it stripped its requirements in the spring of 1936, and when these went into effect last year they were followed by wholesale delistings of foreign issues from the New York Stock Exchange. The German government finally, however, after long delay, filled out on Sept. 25, 1936, the registration form required by the SEC.

SEC Accepts Registration

Delay since that time has been due to the bepuzzlement of the commission over whether or not half a loaf of information is better than none. The report gave what seemed obviously an understatement of German Government debt, but when the commission asked for more information the German Government implied that a debt not yet due is not a debt. The commission finally accepted the registration, but broke precedent by publishing an official comment and caveat, although it customarily either accepts or rejects a registration without public comment, particularly after the Supreme Court decision in the J. Edward Jones case. In its comment it estimated the German floating debt at somewhere round 5,000,000,000 marks, although unofficial estimates have put this figure as high as 20,000,000,000 marks and it is questionable whether the German Government could prepare such a total if it wanted to.

The SEC also pointed out that some of the agents in New York for the new issue were banks which had arranged for themselves, in the standstill agreement, a more favorable arrangement than was granted to the bondholders in the pending offer.

A when-issued market in the new bonds has been going for some time, with trading at around 30 per cent of par, which would give the bonds a straight yield of about 10 per cent, or about 17 per cent to maturity, indicating considerable skepticism as to ultimate repayment.

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., commented this week on the proposed offering by quoting its press announcement of May 29, 1934, when the offer was first made:

"The council is not able to approve the offer as fair, just, or equitable to the American holders of non-Reich long-term and medium-term German dollar bonds. It is, however, the best offer which the combined creditor groups, American and European, could induce Germany to make."

Power Output Up 15.6 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reports electric power production in the week ended March 6 totaled 2,199,976,000 kilowatt hours. This was a decline of 3 of 1 per cent from 2,207,285,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, but a gain of 15.6 per cent over output of 1,903,363,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

All sections of the country participated in the upturn over the previous year, the institute said. Percentage gains follow:

New England, 14.2; Middle Atlantic, 12.3; Central Industrial, 21.0; West Central, 9.5; Southern States, 17.7; Rocky Mountain, 23.5; Pacific Coast, 7.2.

Ludlum Steel Co. 1936 Net Best in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ludlum Steel Company reports earnings and sales were the best in history during 1936, net profit amounting to $1,041,245 after depreciation, federal income taxes, provision of $50,864 for surtax on undistributed earnings, minority interest and other charges. This is equivalent after dividends on the $6.50 preferred stock, retired May 4 last to $1.95 each on 496,437 shares of $1 par common stock outstanding, excluding 3563 shares in the treasury.

Consolidated net profit in 1935 was $637,729, including operations of the Wallingford Steel Company from date of acquisition, Nov. 12, 1935, to the year end, equal to $1.67 a share on the 204,893 common shares then outstanding.

Net sales for the year rose to $10,829,217 from $6,580,488 in 1935. Hiland G. Batcheller, president, said that although the cost of 1936 sales was 74 per cent above that in the previous year and sales were only 64 per cent above those of 1935, earnings after all taxes increased 63 per cent, or only 1 per cent less than volume.

Leonard Refrigerator Shipments

Shipments of Leonard refrigerators during February, 1937, were 66.3 per cent greater than February shipments last year, R. I. Petrie, Leonard sales manager, announced.

N. Y. Central Cuts Debt $68,695,738

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A reduction of $68,695,738 in its outstanding debt in the last four years is announced by the New York Central Railroad.

The railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $54,000,000 of 15-year 3¼ per cent convertible bonds, the railroad revealed that on Dec. 31, 1932, its funded debt and notes payable in the hands of the public amounted to $1,108,807,952 and that on Dec. 31, 1936, it had been cut to $1,040,112,214.

In appearing before the commission two years ago the road said it hoped to retire $254,875,283 of its obligations by 1950, an average of $15,927,202 a year. Its application today disclosed that the outstanding debt had been cut $19,520,188 in 1935 and $34,031,641 in 1936, the company thus exceeding its planned program in the first two years by more than $21,600,000.

Libby, McNeill Issues 8-Months Earnings Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

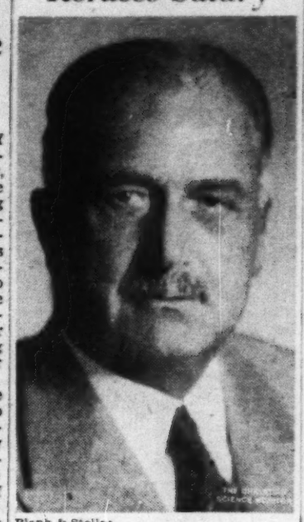
CHICAGO — Libby, McNeill & Libby and subsidiaries, in an eight-months interim report, show net earnings of $2,720,584, after all charges, including depreciation, interest, and income taxes, are provided for. This contrasts with earnings for the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1936, of $3,119,059. Of the latter figure, however, $1,198,227 came from the sale of capital assets.

According to Edward G. McDougall, president, it is not usual to issue such an interim earnings statement, nor will it be issued regularly. It was prepared because of the necessity of filing an interim statement in connection with a report made to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company

NEW YORK—Hazel-Atlas Glass Company and subsidiaries report for year ended Jan. 2, 1937, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $2,848,081, or $6.55 a share, against net profit from operations in preceding year of $2,746,897, exclusive of security transactions, or $6.32 a share. Total 1935 net profit was $3,293,374 including $546,477 profit on sale of securities, or $7.58 a share.

Refuses Salary



Blank & Stoller

A. P. Giannini

Chairman of the Board of Both Transamerica Corporation and the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association

Transamerica Earns $1.08 Share in 1936 Against 87½c in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A consolidated net profit for 1936 of $25,016,200 after all deductions is reported by the Transamerica Corporation and is equal to $1.08 a share on the 23,181,568 shares of stock, compared with 87½ cents a share in 1935, according to the annual report.

The intrinsic value of the corporation had been enhanced $38,305,452 in 1936, John M. Grant, president, declared, before giving effect to dividends paid in the year. In addition to net profit, the figure includes $5,307,430 increase in consolidated paid-in surplus, $3,500,000 increase in general reserve and $4,481,822 increase in unrealized appreciation in portfolio.

Marketable securities carried at $34,680,848 at the end of 1936 had an indicated market value of $42,339,562 at the year end, a net appreciation of $7,658,714, which compared with a net appreciation of $3,176,892 on Dec. 31, 1935. On Feb. 27 last, the appreciation had risen further to $8,742,514, Mr. Grant said.

Growth of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association and the five other banks in California, Oregon and Nevada that are controlled by Transamerica was indicated by a rise in aggregate deposits from $1,260,623,354 at Dec. 31, 1935, to $1,427,976,873 at the end of 1936. During the year 24 banks in California were merged with the Bank of America.

A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board of both Transamerica and the Bank of America, again had declined to accept compensation for his services in either capacity, according to the report. In 1931 there were 49 officers in the Transamerica group, exclusive of the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, receiving salaries of $15,000 a year or more and aggregating $1,416,480 a year, while in 1936 there were 21 such officers, whose salaries aggregated $425,900 a year.

Canadian Wheat Exports Off Sharply

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—While Canada's export of wheat was substantially lower in volume during February in comparison with February, 1936, a considerable increase was shown in the per bushel value, according to a report issued by the Department of National Revenue.

Exports of wheat during February amounted to 5,362,031 bushels worth $6,926,695, against 14,241,169 at $11,946,435 in the corresponding month last year.

Wheat flour exported totaled 347,884 barrels valued at $1,897,241, compared with 340,102 at $1,429,595 in February, 1936.

Borden Co. Increases Net To $1.80 a Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Borden Company, leading dairy products concern, earned net profit of $7,921,429, equal to $1.80 a share on the common stock. In 1935 net profits were $4,921,489, or $1.10 a share.

Arthur W. Milburn, president, reported fluid milk profits in all markets represented $876,000, or 11 per cent of the 1936 net earnings, while 89 per cent was derived from milk products other than fluid milk, and from non-milk products.

David A. Rosoff Elected New President of Amtorg

NEW YORK (AP)—The election of David A. Rosoff as president and chairman of the board of Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in the United States, was announced.

Mr. Rosoff succeeds Ivan Boyeff, who will shortly return to Russia.

Mr. Rosoff, for the past year and a half, has been first vice-president of Amtorg.

Hosiery Shipments Mount

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in the current issue of its statistical bulletin of the hosiery industry, states that shipments of all types of hosiery during January, 1937, amounted to 9,845,400 dozen pairs. This figure was 1,358,467 dozen pairs, or 16 per cent above shipments of all types of hosiery in January, 1936.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. reports electric power output of the system in January totaled 711,503,756 kilowatt hours compared with 621,354,867 in the same month last year, an increase of 14.51 per cent.

Domestic Wools Taking Cue From Strength Abroad

Weekly Wool Review

Strength in primary markets for raw wool, more especially Australia, is radiating a cheering sentiment in the Boston market. And this in spite of several disquieting local conditions. The volume of business in greasy combing domestic wools is distinctly limited. Yet the tone of the market perked up considerably and the trend points toward firmer prices.

Mills are buying very little greasy shorn domestic wool. Wools from other countries are plentiful in the Boston market.

Uncertainty over the mill demand outlook is augmented by the current labor situation in the wool textile industry, and the prospect of higher costs of production. Quotations on men's wear medium-priced mass production worsteds are already about 35 cents a yard above the levels at the opening of the spring season and any further increase in wages is bound to be quickly reflected in additional price advances.

The mills have booked considerable business, however, for the fall season and some of them are understood to have written two thirds of their normal seasonal business. Any material increase in production cost, therefore, is not too upsetting in so far as these contracts are concerned.

Watch Price Reactions

All eyes are focussed on consumer reaction to the higher clothing prices that went into effect in leading chain stores a few days ago. Inasmuch as these stores are among the leading distributors of popular-priced clothing to the masses, their sales at the higher price levels during the next four weeks are expected to be taken as a criterion of consumers' views.

In women's wear, mills are delivering large quantities of materials to garment manufacturers. New business, however, is light, with many mills unable to deliver goods in time for cutting before the Easter season gets under way.

A few new fine domestic wools are appearing in the Boston market and offered at prices below the recent asking levels for the bulk of the old wools. Clothing fine lambs wools have sold at 97c@$1, clean. New Arizona fine wools of average French combing length have been offered at $1@1.03, clean, and graded French combing fine territory wools of the old clip are being held at $1.05@1.10, clean.

Demand for Mohair

Woolen wools are meeting with a fair demand and sales are being made materially under the nominal quotations prevailing in recent weeks. Average double A's scoured pulled wools moved at $1.08@$1.12.

Good Australian fine combing wools in the Boston market are around $1.10 and up.

Stocks of mohair in the Boston market are limited. Such supplies as are available are firmly held. Demand from manufacturers is better, too. A Boston house recently paid 70 cents a pound for adult Texas mohair and a dime more for kid hair. This is described in the trade as the highest price for mohair in 10 years.

Local Classified

DRESSMAKING

Looking for a Satisfactory Dressmaker?
MISS A. SELMER
104 Hemenway St., Boston Tel. COM. 5898

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years. First-class help of all callings.
Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
10 Park Place MA 1-4570 Newark N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 500 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PUBLIC stenographer to render services in return for office facilities in Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. M-2, 1316 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE

40-ACRE So. Jersey farm—All buildings A-1 condition; 10-room house; modern improvements incl. oil burner; electric stove; 7-acres asparagus; sacrifice for half original cost. M. B. Hahd, Haleyville, New Jersey.

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors, tables, desks, consumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN—Well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—An experienced cook also serving and light downstairs work; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Write Box X-12, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City.

WANTED—Young woman, Christian Scientist, as companion; also assist in household duties. Write Box G-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE 10-room house in Lancaster, N. H.; modern; near White Mountains; large lawn, garden, garage; ideal year-round home or summer residence; price low to settle estate. MRS. C. W. HATCH, 18 Bailey Ave., Claremont, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

BERMUDA—To rent, well furnished five-room cottage; near sea, golf and station; for 3 months or longer; particulars on application. Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Wistonia Paget, Bermuda.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS—SILVER—JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOTS FOR SALE

DEDHAM, Mass.—Large corner lot, preferred neighborhood, 5 min. Christian Science church and depot; near schools; good elevation. L. O. FROST, Real Estate and Insurance. Tel. Dedham 2148-W

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MOVE complete service offered, including storage packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 1600

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades. Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.).

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
Bromfield Street BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Fine colonial home; 6 fireplaces, 14 rooms, 3 baths, toilet and washroom ground floor; steam heat, electric and gas ranges; wonderful screened porch which has seated 200 for dinner; every improvement and comfort; two outside cottages with baths; barn with fine box stalls; chicken runs; pure artesian water supply; swimming pool; tennis court. Ten acres beautiful views. Healthful and restful. 30 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. Fine proposition for private school or rest home. Write Box W 5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1544
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

Alberd Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

BREWSTER, Cape Cod, Mass. — Five-room bungalow; furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements, fireplace, porch, trees; highway; 3 minutes to beach. J-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Connecticut: Greenwich, Stamford, Darien, New Canaan Properties. Convenient New York commuting. AN INTERESTING SMALL ESTATE AT $11,500. Five acres, attractive house, outbuildings, landscaping, gardens, small pond, orchard, beautiful woods. ALSO ACREAGE AND RENTALS. A. H. COLTON CO. Call Hanover 2-8240. 15 William St. N. Y. C.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Cape Cod, 7 rooms, 2 car garage; near the Charles River in Waban. Tel. Cen. Newton 4970 (Mass.)

WINCHESTER, MASS. New House. Best Section. 83 Bacon St. 9 rooms; 3½ baths; 2 car, $16,500. Open! Heated! Ask Prospect 1680. (Mass.).

SEE PAGE 18

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

The ARK ANTIQUE SHOP
Pattern Glass, also Colored and Milk White Glass. China-English Brass Candlesticks.
2116 Avondale Avenue Charlotte, N. C.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Fine large home, Sacramento suburb; beautiful grounds; home orchard; swimming pool; 10 acres mostly almonds; income clear. Owner Box 166, Fair Oaks, Calif.

IDEAL HOME—Beautiful garden, orange, grapefruit, persimmon trees, shrubs, flowers; on beautiful lake, riparian rights on lake; situated on edge of Orlando; only $4000.
A. T. KAY
Reg. Real Estate Broker
53 E. Church St., Orlando, Fla.

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Real Estate, Sales, Rentals, Insurance, Property Management.
MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE
2557 Mission Street WA 2103, BL 72042

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, TEXAS. The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St. Three blocks First Church.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE civil engineer, with 12 years' railroad experience and 8 years manager concrete products plant. Address FRED G. HEIL, Anchorage, Kentucky.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

SOLID mahogany piano, rosewood border, brass inlay, all hand made; over 125 years old; also, Carver chair, 300 years old. Box J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live

Now available, choice 4-room suites, furnished, $60 up.

BRANDON HALL
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington Manager

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive Cambridge KIRkland 4726

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA.—Five-room apt.; offers advantages of house combined with apartment service and conveniences. 3932 Peachtree Road Cherokee 2982.

FOR non-drinking couple, no pets; Brooklyn Heights; four-room; fireplaces; harbor view; modern; convenient; $110. Hanover 2-0259 N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver best references. Bachman Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2256

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Maine—Cottage furnished, living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, kitchen, electricity, bath, porch, double garage; near beach; available for entire season. W. W. JOHNSON, 43 College St., Portland, Maine.

CORSETIERES

CORSETS—CORSELETTES—BRASSIERES
YOUTHFUL LINES FOR ALL FIGURES
WILLIAM B. HANDE VERA K. BAKER
349 West 57th, New York City

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price
HARRY HELLER, INC. 187 Washington St., Boston, LIB. 0431, Room 803

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	2,800,000
Previous day	2,387,670
1937 vol. to date	132,138,286
1936 vol. to date	140,976,817

Many Stocks Are Up 1 to 4 Points; Motors Lead Rise

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Development of a more aggressive demand for motors today brightened a stock market up 1 to 4 or more points.

Brokers said the buying pace in the automobile division quickened on Wall Street hopes of a favorable announcement shortly from the Chrysler strike front.

Owen-Illinois was a wide gainer on modest turnover, touching the 200 mark.

Transactions approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Metals, Rubbers Strong

World-wide demand for staples, still inspired by speeding up of the armaments race abroad and by well-sustained industrial purchases, thrust raw material prices forward over a broad front.

The market's answer to this was a brisk rise in metals and rubbers. Speculative enthusiasm for the market at large was also warmed by buoyant grain prices.

Good gainers were U. S. Smelting, Anaconda, St. Joseph Lead, American Zinc, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, New York Central, Union Pacific, American Shipbuilding, Deere, American Can and Texas Corp. Improved were Electric Power & Light and Consolidated Edison.

The decline in U. S. Steel shipments of finished products in February, attributed by the corporation to the shorter month, apparently attracted little attention in market circles.

Cotton was up about $1 a bale. The pound sterling was a little higher, the French franc moderately off.

Lead advanced $5 a ton to a new peak since 1927 and while export copper rates were at their best levels since 1929, tin and zinc continued to point upward.

Oils were lively as prospects for an increase in gasoline prices were seen with the approach of the heavy motoring season.

Tobaccos continued to reflect the unfavorable 1936 statement of American Tobacco Company and belief the last increase in wholesale cigarette prices will not compensate for mounting operating costs.

Bonds Fairly Firm

The corporate division of the bond list showed a considerable number of modest gains today.

Rails and industrial convertibles divided the major share of buying interest in forenoon trading. Low yield corporate issues generally showed less inclination to follow the fresh declines in governments.

Gainers of a point or more included Studebaker 6s and Pure Oil 4¼s. In the fractionally improved group were Alleghany Corp. 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Great Northern 4s "G" pushed up about 4 to a new high. This move, with the broad upturn in the carriers, was associated with the favorable action of rail common stocks today and in recent sessions.

Most foreign bonds traveled a narrow line, with improvement in obligations of Germany, France, Cuba, and Brazil. Japanese and Polish issues were lower.

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Industrials advanced over a broad front in today's curb market.

Leaders of the movement included Youngstown Steel Door, Newmont and Aluminum Company of America, with gains ranging from 1 to around 3½.

Arkansas Natural Gas had considerable lead over the utility group with a rise of about 1½. Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, American Cyanamid "B" and Yukon Gold improved fractionally.

Great Atlantic & Pacific, Montgomery Ward "A," and Pittsburgh Plate Glass were backward, showing losses of 1 to 2½.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices were weak in late dealings as selling from French sources increased, call and steel shares in supply.

Paris: Electric and coal stocks were weak in today's session in the Bourse and Bank of France also lost 320 francs. Royal Dutch lost 78 francs, and Suez shares were lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished with net gains of 13 to 15 points. Speculative buying met waves of profit-taking but various recent bullish influences were reasserting themselves.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	4.88⅞	4.88⅞	4.8.2397
Cables	4.88⅞	4.88⅞	4.8.2397
France—franc	.0457	.0457	§
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2281	§
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5473	.5472	§
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2513	.4537
Norway—krone	.2459	.2453	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2180	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Ch'ch'via—c own	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2941
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0444	.0444	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3239	.3253	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.3025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.3060
Peru—sol	.3000	.3000	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2850	.8440
India—rupee	.3695	.3689	.7180
Java—florin	.5503	.5501	.6806
Hong-Kong—dol	.3040	.3037½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2941	.2281	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5727½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5018	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0021
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3780	.3780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	53½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	+1¼
21⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	41	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	4	32½	32	32½	— ½
4½	3	Advance Rume	1	3½	3¼	3½	
80½	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	18	78	77½	77½	
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅝	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	41	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	46	4	4⅞	4⅝	— ⅛
56½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 8
99⅝	43½	Alleg pf 630 ww	13	56¼	55½	55½	
59	43⅝	Alleg pf 840 ww	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Mar 6
62¼	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	50	49½	49½	
43½	36⅛	Alleg Steel (.40g)	22	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	16	255	253	253	
33¼	27	Allied Mills (⅛g)	10	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	93	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	85	[44]⅛	85	
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	37	77⅜	75⅝	75¾	— ⅝
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	38⅞	38	38	
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	37	7⅜	⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¼
114	101	Amerada (2)	29	114½	112½	113¾	+ ¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	97	97	97	—2
43⅜	31	Am Bk Note (¾g)	*43	33	30½	32½	— ½
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	75½	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	36	113	111½	113	+1⅜
174	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	—3
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	1⅞	70½	69¼	70	+1½
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
90	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	19	90½	88¾	90½	+2
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	134⅞	133½	134⅞	Mar 8
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	15	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	26⅝	Am Comi Alc (1½e)	42	28½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
28⅛	23⅜	Am Crys Sug (2g)	19	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
13⅝	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	176	13	11⅞	13⅜	+ ⅝
17	13	Am Europ	1	15⅛	15½	15½	Mar 8
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	119	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	3	53	52⅞	53	+1
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	63¾	62¾	63¾	— ¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	35⅞	34½	34½	— ¾
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	86	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
47½	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	44	44	44	+1¼
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	49¾	49	49	—1
4¼	2½	Am Ice	3	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	4	25½	25	25	— ½
17½	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	23	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	20	56¾	55¾	56½	+1⅜
125	116	Am Loco pf	2	118	118	118	
29⅜	22⅝	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	30	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	11	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
68	50¼	Am Metal	28	68¾	68¼	68½	+2½
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	92	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
87⅛	72	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	73¾	71¼	71¼	—2¼
72½	60⅜	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	12	62⅜	61	62	—1
29½	24⅜	Am Ra & St S (.60)	87	27⅜	26¾	27½	+ ⅜
44½	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	324	45	43⅛	44⅞	+1⅜
30	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	13	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
101⅝	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1.20g)	154	105½	103	105½	+4¼
154	146¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147	146¼	147	Mar 5
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	14	106½	106½	106½	
⅝	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	645	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
67½	62	Am Snuff (3a)	*4	60	60	60	—1¼
73¼	59¼	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	31	67½	65¼	67⅛	+1⅜
36⅝	24⅜	Am Stores (2)	4	25	24¾	25	Mar 9
56⅞	50	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	50¼	49¾	50¼	— ⅜
143¾	139⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	Mar 9
25⅞	23	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	46	178	175⅞	175⅞	—2¼
99	82	Am Tobacco (5)	42	81	78½	80¼	—1¾
99⅞	83⅜	Am Tob B (5)	116	84	80⅜	83	—1¼
150½	139	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	—2
20⅜	16½	Am Type Fdrs	34	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	105	26⅛	25⅛	25¾	
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	9	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	21	75½	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	222	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	180	180	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	70½	69	69½	+1½
68¼	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	448	69½	68	69½	+2¼
97	84	Anacon W & C (⅝g)	3	94	94	94	+ ⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	6	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	35	34	34½	+ ½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Mar 9
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	322	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	12	98¼	97¾	98	
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		101	101	101	+2
70¼	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	11	70¼	69½	69½	— ¼
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	7	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
17⅜	1	Artloom	7	15⅜	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	24	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅝
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	100	100	100	—1
125	116	Assd DG 2pf (13¼k)	2	124	124	124	—1
57½	50¾	Assoc Invest (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	105	105	107⅞	— ⅛
87	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	49	86¾	85¾	86¼	+ ¾
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	102½	102	102	— ¾
54½	44⅞	Atl Cst Line (1e)	35	54	52¼	53	+1
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Mar 8
44	38	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	38	38	38	Mar 8
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	147	36¾	34⅞	36⅜	+1⅞
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	41	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	15	52⅛	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
85¼	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	10	90¼	88	90	+4¾
18¼	15½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	31½	31	31	
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	28	8¼	⅛	8⅛	

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	32	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	118½	118½	118½	— ½
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	5	119	118¼	118¼	—1½
36⅞	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	101	37⅜	35⅞	37	+1⅜
47⅜	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	25	46⅞	45½	46½	+1⅝
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	4	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	58	43¼	42	42	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	28	28	28	— ¾
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	128	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	5	17⅞	17⅝	17½	
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	4	27	27	27	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	— ¾
111	104	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	6	14½	14¾	14⅝	Mar 9
85¾	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb J
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	19	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	21½	Benef Ind L (.45g)	14	21⅜	21	21⅛	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	61⅜	61½	61½	— ¾
105¼	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	92	104⅞	103½	104½	+1¼
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
129½	126	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	126¾	125	125	Mar 8
69¾	60	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ½
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	4	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
79½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	54	29¾	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	47	46⅜	45⅜	46	
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	6	45¼	44⅜	45	
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	37	27½	27¼	27¼	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	36	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	+2⅜
11⅛	8¼	Boston & Me	10	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Botany C M A	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16⅜	Bridgept Br (.60)	46	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¼
59⅞	50⅛	Briggs Mfg (2a)	51	52½	51	52	+ ½
53½	47½	Briggs & Str (3)	2	48	47½	47½	
47	42½	Bristol-My (4.02)		44	44	44	Mar 8
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	16	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
38½	32¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	33	32	32	—1
53	44	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	104	43	40	42	—2¼
87	69½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	99	98	98¼	—1¾
104	100½	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	8	44½	43¼	43¼	—1½
54½	44⅞	Brown Shoe (3)		49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
27½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	5	23	22¼	22¼	— ½
26½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	24	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ¼
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	66	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
98	73	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	26	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ⅛
41¾	34⅜	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
55¼	51	Bulova Watch	15	61¾	61	61	+ ⅛
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	4	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	10	9¼	9	9¼	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	33	33	32	
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	24	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	10	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¼
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	45	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
33¾	27¼	Byers Co	38	33⅜	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
31½	27	Byron Jack (½g)	48	32¾	30½	32¾	+2¾

—C—

48⅛	42¼	Calif Pack (¾a)	12	42⅞	42	42⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	136	5⅜	5	5	
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (⅛g)	114	19	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	7	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	27⅞	Can D G Ale	38	32⅛	31½	31½	— ½
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	95	16⅜	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	58	54¼	54¼	—2¾
18¼	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	6	18⅜	17¾	18¼	
8⅝	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	19	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	2	165	164	164	+1⅜
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	11	99½	98	99	+1
36⅝	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	55	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	+1½
116¾	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	Mar 6
48¼	34½	Celotex	4	48¼	47½	48¼	+1⅜
29¼	23¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	24½	24¼	24½	+1¼
12⅝	8¾	Cent Pdy	97	12⅜	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
41⅜	37½	Cent RR NJ	7	40½	40	40¼	+ ¼
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
86	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	30	86⅜	85¼	85¾	+ ⅜
24⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	33	21⅜	20⅝	20½	+ ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P&P (¼g)	4	46½	46	46½	+ ¾
48	41	Checker Cab	3	41	41	41	Mar 9
68⅞	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	16	67¾	66¾	67	— ⅛
99¾	99	Ches & O pf (6½)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
90½	85	Ches Corp (3)	6	87½	86½	87¼	+ ¾
14⅛	9¾	Chic & E Ill	5	11⅞	11	11⅞	
13⅛	6⅞	Chic & E Ill pf	12	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & N W	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	18	18	18	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	13	17½	16⅞	17¼	
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	31⅜	31	31¼	Mar 9
3		Chi M St P & P	6	3	⅛	3	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅝	
56	51	Chi Pneu T	5	2	51	31	+ ⅛
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	8	67	64¾	66	Mar 9
2½	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	9	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	
8¾	3¾	C R I & P 6% pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10¼	3¾	C R I & P 7% pf	15	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
27½	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	24	23½	24	+1
22½	19	Chick Cot Oil	1	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
15½	12½	Childs Co	13	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110⅜	Chrysler (1⅛g)	100	131½	127½	131	+3½
21⅝	18⅞	Citz Ice & F (2)	7	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	9	Citz Strs	9	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	1	35	34½	34½	—1⅝
41⅜	35	Clev Gra Br (2½e)	7	40⅞	40½	40½	+ ⅛
98¾	78	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	10	96	93⅞	96	+2½
147½	132½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	150	150	150	+2½
97⅜	97	Coca-Cola A (3)		97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	Mar 3
24	19½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	26	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
62¾	56	Coll & Alk (2a)	8	57⅝	56½	57⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	9	47¾	47	47	
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.60e)	93	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	100½	100	100½	— ¼
39⅛	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	3	45¼	45	45	Mar 8
124½	114½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	115	115	115	—1½
69⅛	58	Comi Credit (4)	*20	60⅜	59⅝	59½	— ⅝
114	101⅞	Comi Cred pf (4½)	5	104½	104½	104½	Mar 4
80¼	68	Comi Inv Tr (4)	11	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ¼
120	106¼	Comi IT cv pf (4½)	4	107	105½	106	—2½
21¼	18⅛	Comi Solv (.80a)	116	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
4½	3½	Comwith & Sou	116	3⅝	3½	3½	
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
19¼	13⅜	Conde Nast	9	16	15¾	15⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Congoln-N (2)	7	44⅛	43¾	44	+ ⅛
46⅜	36¼	Congress Cig (2e)	5	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	Feb 24
18⅞	15½	Consol Cigar	3	15½	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¼	Con Coal	28	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
49⅞	41½	Con Edis (⅞g)	96	43¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
108	105¼	Con Edis pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	—1
8¾	4⅜	Con Film	7	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Mar 9
18⅜	15⅞	Con Film pf	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	6	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅜	Con Oil (.80)	382	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8¼	8	8¼	
1⅛	⅞	Con Text	29	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	61	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅞
37	29¾	Cont Bak A	18	32¼	31½	31¾	
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	32	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	109	109	109	
69½	59⅜	Con Can (3)	35	63½	63	63¼	+ ⅛
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corporate Bonds Higher—Governments Uneven—Curb Strong

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:30
13 4¼s '47-52	118.24	118.24	118.24
2 4¼s '47-52 reg	118.16	118.16	118.16
7 3⅞s '43-45	107.16	107.12	107.13
1 3¼s, '43-45, reg	107.12	107.12	107.12
9 4s '44-54	113.18	113.14	113.14
15 3¼s '46-56	112.10	112.8	112.10
29 3½s '40-43 June	106.16	106.15	106.15
1 3⅜s '40-43 reg	106.12	106.12	106.12
28 3⅜s '43-47	107.27	107.26	107.26
1 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	107.12	107.12	107.12
9 3¼s '41	107.9	107.9	107.9
219 3¼s '44-46	107.18	107.12	107.15
27 3¼s '46-49	107.9	107.6	107.9
338 3s '46-48	106.17	106.15	106.15
83 2¾ '51-55	106.7	106.6	106.7
14 2¾s '55-60	104.11	104.6	104.11
4 2¾s '48-47	104.14	104.13	104.15
4 2½s '46-51	103.10	103.10	103.10
16 2½s '56-59	102.30	102.28	102.30
2½s '49-53	100.35	100.31	100.35

Federal Farm Mortgage

28 3¾s '42-47	103.19	103.19	103.19
1 3s '49	104.15	104.15	104.15
9 3s '40 reg	104.16	104.15	104.16
2 3¼s '54	105.17	105.17	105.17

Home Owners' Loan

31 2s A'52	104.3	104	104
21 2¼s '49	101.31	101.26	101.26
100 2¼s '43-44	101.20	101.20	101.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Adams Exp 4s '48	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	95	94½	94½
1 Alleghany 5s'50 sta	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Allied Stra 4½s'51	100	100	100
17 Am & For P 5s2030	84⅞	84½	84½
2 Am IGChem 5½s'49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Am Int 5½s'49	113½	113½	113½
14 Am T&T 5½s'43	113½	113¼	113½
38 Am T&T 3¼s'6	99½	99¼	99½
9 Am T&T cv 4½s'38	108⅝	108½	108⅝
54 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	108	108	108
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	88	88	88
18 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	106	105⅝	105⅞
55 Ang C Nitra deb '67	41½	40⅝	41½
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	73	73	73
24 Arm Del 4s '35	99¼	99	99⅛
2 Arm Del 4s '37	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
14 Arm 4½s '39 103 9-32	103 9-32	103 9-32	
9 Armstrong C 4s '50	108½	108½	108½
12 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111	111¼
24 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Atl Birm 4s '33	36	36	36
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	102⅞	103
6 ACL cl 4s '52	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
6 A C Line 4½s '64	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 A C Line 4½s '45	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
1 Atl &Dan 1st 4s '48	57½	57½	57½
8 B&O rfg 4s '95	103¼	103	103¼
22 B&O rfg 5s '95	93⅛	93	93⅛
16 B&O 5s '96 F	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
81 B&O cv 4½s '60	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛
24 B&O 4s '48	106⅛	106¼	106¼
1 Bang&Ar on 4s '51	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Bang&Ar 4s cvt '51 sta	112¼	112¼	112
1 Bell Tel Can 5s '48 B	114	114	114
30 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¼	104⅛	104⅜
60 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
20 Boston & Me 5s '67	90	89¼	90
13 Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	85	85	85
1 Bos & Me 5s '33	91	90½	91
21 Bot Con M 6½s '34	37½	37½	37½
3 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	37½	37½	37½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	100½	101
49 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101	100½	100¾
13 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	111½	111	111½
27 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	117½	117	117
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	108	107¾	107¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91	90⅝	90⅝
1 Bur C R&Ne 5s '34 ct	30	30	30
1 Bus Term 5s '52	68⅜	68¼	68¾
12 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68¼	67½	68¼
1 By Prod C 5½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	28	27½	28
6 Can Sou 5s '43	117½	117½	117½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	111	111
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110½	110½	110½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114½	114¼	114¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116	116	116
9 Can Pac 5s '54	108¾	108⅛	108⅝
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¼	104	104¼
20 Can Pac 4s perp	94	93½	93½
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	109	109	109
2 Caro C & O 5s '38	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Carrier & Carden 5s '50	108½	108½	108½
3 Cen R Un Pac 4s '48	37	37	37
33 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	38	38	38
18 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	34¼	34⅛	34¼
5 Cen Pac 1st G 5s '51	104	103⅞	104
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	74¾	74¾	74¾
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	103¼	103	103¼
36 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¾	108½	108¾
5 CRR&E of Ga 5s	95	95	95
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	81¾	81	81
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	94	93½	93¾
6 Chesap orp 5s '47	154	153	154
13 C & O 3½s '96D	97½	97	97
1 C & Ohio con 5s '39	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 C & O gen 4½s '92	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58	57¾	58
5 CB&Q rfg '71A	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	114⅛	113⅝	114⅛
41 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	45¼	44½	44½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	44	44	44
32 Chic Gt West 4s '59	50⅛	50¼	50⅜
8 CM&StP 4½s '89C	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
6 CM&StP gen 4s '89	66	65½	65½
84 CM&StPac 5s '75	34	33¾	33¾
144 CM&StP ad 4½s 2000	13¾	12⅝	12¾
27 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	23¾	22⅞	23¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	35¼	35⅛	35¼
26 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	35¼	35	35
9 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	28	24½	24½
1 CRI & P 4½s '52 ct	24½	24½	24½
33 CRI&P cvt 4½s 60	15¼	15	15¼
13 CRI&P 4s 88	42	41⅝	41⅝
38 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	25½	24¾	25¼
24 CRI&P rfg 4s ctf	22	21½	22
5 C T H & SE inc 5s 60	89	89	89
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63 A	106½	106½	106½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 81	104¼	104¼	104½
29 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	101¾	101½	101¾
16 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
2 Childs Co 6s 43	108½	105½	105½
1 Cin Un Term 4½s 57 C	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
1 CCC & St L 5s '63D	103¼	103¼	103⅝
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 St L	99	99	99
19 Cler Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108½	108½	108½
31 Cler Un Term 4s '73	107½	107½	108
1 Cler Un Ter 4½s '77 C	104¾	104½	104½
1 Col F & I 5s '70	95	95	95
2 Col & So 4½s '80	73½	73½	73½
16 Columb G 5s '52 May	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Columbia G 5s '1961	103½	103½	103½
6 Col Ry & Lt 6s '49	103	103	103
1 Coml Credit 3½s '51	96½	96⅜	96⅜
8 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68½	68	68½
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102⅝	102⅝
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
46 Con Oil 3½s '51	104½	104½	104¾
13 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅝	101½	101⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99	99	99
4 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Consum Pow 3½s '66	102	101⅝	101½
4 Container 5s '43	102½	102	102
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99⅝
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¼	106	106
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	56½	56	56½
6 Cuba RR 7½s '36	65	65	65
6 Cuba RR 7½s 36 ct	65	65	65
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	51½	51½	51½
8 D&RGW 5½s'37 100 14-32	100 14-32	100 14-32	
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
21 D & R G 4s '36	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
4 D&RG West 5s '55	21½	21½	21½
28 D&RGW 5s '55 Asr	20¾	20	20¾
3 D&RG West 5s '78	32	31⅝	31⅝
1 D Motor&PtD 6 '35 ct	11	11	11
3 Duluth & I R 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	65	65	65
8 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	104	103⅞	104
17 Erie rf 3d '67	87½	87	87½
7 Erie rf 5s '75	87	86¾	86¾
13 Erie gen lien 4s '96	88	87⅝	87⅝
1 Erie&Pitts 3½s'40B	105	105	105
8 Fairbks Morse 4s 56	103½	103½	103½
2 Fed L & Pr 1st 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
33 Fla E Cst 5s '74	19⅞	19¾	19¾
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
43 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4 Gen Mot Accept 4½s '51	100⅛	100	100⅛
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	94¾	94¼	94¼
37 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100	100¼
5 Goodrich 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117	117	117
8 Gt Nor 5s '73	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Gt Nor 5s '76 D	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Gt Nor Ir ld 4s '61	84	84	84
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
1 Int Paper 5s '47	100½	99½	99½
11 Int Paper 5s '55	102¼	102	102¼
1 Int Rys C A 6s '47	88½	88½	88½
1 Int Rys Cal 5½s '57	94	94	94
11 Int Ry Cent Am 5½s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¾	88	88
1 Int T&T 4½s '53	72	71½	71½
1 Int T&T deb 5s '55	76½	75¾	76
14 Iowa Cen rfg 4½ 51	8	8	8
4 James F&Clear 4s '59	87	86	86
11 Jones Laugl 4½s'61	103½	103½	103½
3 KCPS & Mem 4s '36	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 KCPS&M 4s '46	61	61½	61

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 K C South 5s '50	97½	97	97½
34 K C Smith 3s '50	89	88½	89
2 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
4 Kans G & E 4½s '80	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63	62	62
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	96½	96½	96½
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43	43	43
10 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43¼	43	43
9 Leh Val Coal 6s '28	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 Leh Val 4s 2003	89	88½	88½
1 Leh Val NTerm 5s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Loews 3½s '46	99½	99	99
15 Louis&Ark 5s '69	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106	106	106
25 Louis N 4½s 2003	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	100½	100½	100½
3 Louis&N 3½s 2003	94½	94¼	94¼
9 Maine Cen 5½s '60	85	84½	84½
12 Manat Sug 7½s '42	70½	70	70½
11 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	70½	70½	70½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	49¼	48¾	49
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	44¼	44	44
1 Manhat Ry 4s 2013	27½	27½	27½
3 Marion St Shov 6s '47	99½	98½	98½
7 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103¼	103¼	103½
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
29 Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
20 Met W Side E Chi 4s '38	14	14	14
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	104¼	104¼	104⅝
3 Mil Sparta & N W 4s'47 43	42	42	42
6 M & E L con 5s'34 ct	20½	20½	20½
1 M & St L 4s '49	8	8	8
4 MSP & SS Marie 6s '38	27	27	27
5 MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	23¼	23	23
5 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	23	23	23
33 MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	31⅜	30	30
11 MSP & SS M con 4s '38	30	29½	30
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	61	61	61
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	85½	85½	85½
25 M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	75¾	75½	75⅝
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	74¾	74¾	74¾
36 Mo Pac 5½s '49	18	17¾	17¾
36 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	46½	46½	46½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ctf	46¼	46¼	46¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23	22¾	23
36 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	46¾	46½	46½
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	37½	37½	37½
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	37½	37½	37½
3 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	106	106	106
1 Mont Cen 5s '37	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Mont Pow 3¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Mont Tri 5s '41	102	101¾	101¾
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	94	93¾	93¾
6 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	91	90	90
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	113	113	113
10 Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	97	96¾	96¾
2 Nassau El 4s '51	59¾	59¾	59¾
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s'61	106	105¾	105¾
18 Nt R R Mex 4s '51 asd	4½	4	4
1 Nat Steel 3¼s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Naugatuck 4s '54	87	87	87
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	97¼	97	97
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	101¾	101¼	101¾
17 N O Pub Sv 5s '57 B	100½	100¼	100¼
8 N Orl Term 4s '53	94½	94½	94½
3 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	54	54	54
1 NO Tex & M 5½s '34ct	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1 NY & Qns E&P 3½s'65	103	102⅝	103
918 NYC 4½s '2013 A	133⅜	129⅝	132½
17 NYC rf 5s 2013	101¼	100¾	100¾
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛
29 NYC con 4s '98	101½	100½	100½
20 NYC 3¾s '46	103¾	103½	103¾
36 NYC & HR 5½s 2013	94¾	94½	94¾
9 NYC & HR 3½s '97	98¾	98½	98¾
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	93½	93½	93½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	92½	92½	92½
16 Milan City 6½s '52	78¾	75⅝	75⅝
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 N Scot Lines 6s '58	103½	103½	103½
3 Nord Ry 6½s'50	106	106	106
33 Norway 4½s '65	101¼	101	101
2 Norway 6s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Norway 5s '65	99	30-32	99 30-32
24 Norway 4½s '36	103¾	103¼	103¼ 90
1 Nor Hyd El 5s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	79½	79½	79½
10 Orient Dev 5½s '58	73½	73½	73½
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Oslo G&E Wk 5s '63	101¾	101	101
1 Pana Es '61 A sta asd	73½	73½	73½
44 Peru 1st 6s '60	24¾	24¼	24¼
1 Peru 2d 6s 1961	14½	14½	14½
8 Poland 8s '50	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Poland 8s '40	49½	49½	49½
7 Porto Aleg 8s '61	33¼	32½	33¼
10 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	29¾	29½	29¾
1 Prussia 4½s '47	79½	79½	79½
1 Queensld 7s '41	112½	112½	112½
5 Rio de Jan 8s '46	33	33	33
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	31	30¾	30¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	33½	33½	33½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	28½	28½	28½
7 Rome 6½s '52	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Ruhr Chem 6s '48 A	25½	25½	25¾
1 Roumania Inst 7s '59	33¾	33¾	35¾
9 Sao Paul City 6½s '57	30½	29½	30½
6 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	95½	95½	95½
2 Siemen & Hal 6½s '51	73	73	73
7 Sydney 5½s '55	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
6 West Md 4s '52	103½	103¼	103¼
3 Tokyo City 5½s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	78¼	78	78¼
6 Uruguay 6s '60	67½	67½	67½
15 Uruguay 6s '64	67½	67½	67½
5 Vienna City 6s '52	96	96	96
5 Yokohama 6s '61	82¼	81½	81½

Bond Sales

Total today (March 10), $10,038,000; previous day, $19,325,000; week ago, $19,162,000; year ago, $10,738,000; year ago, $15,250,000; Jan. 1 to date, $762,890,000; year ago, $958,429,000; two years ago, $721,264,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bulova Watch Co	$1.50	Mar. 23	Mar. 19
Howe Sound Co	75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Increased			
Goldblatt Bros	40c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Signal Oil & Gas A	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
Do B	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
Resumed			
Bulova Watch Co	$1 Q	Mar. 23	Mar. 19
Youngstown Sh&T	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Irregular			
Ferro Enamel Corp	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Franklin Process	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Western Electric	60c	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Reduced			
Virginian Ry	$2	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Initial			
Goldblatt Bros	$2.50 pf 64.7c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Interim			
Blaw & Knox	20c	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
MinnesotaMin&Mf	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
N Y and Honduras Rosario Mining	75c	Mar. 27	Mar. 16
Regular			
Aetna Insurance Co.	40c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bangor Hydro Elec	25c Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Bk NY & Tr Co.	$3.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Bond & Share Trading, A	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 6% pf.	37½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Cin Un Stockyards	40c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Davenpt Hosiery M	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
DeposBkShraNYA	2¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do B	20¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Empire Safe Deposit Co.	$1.50 Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
First Ntl Bank of N Y	$25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do	$25 Q	July 1	June 15
Haloid Co.	$1 Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Hickok Oil Cp, A	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Howe Sound Co.	75c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Irving A. Chute Co.	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
McColl Frontenac Oil pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
McQuay Norris Mf.	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Merrell (Wm. S.) Co. special pf	$1.75	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Murphy (G. C.) Co. pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Nat'l Bt. Co. pf	55c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Newberry (J J) Realty Co 6½% pf. A	$1.62½ Q	May 1	Apr 16
Do 6% B	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Old Colony Tr As	15c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ottawa Lt, Ht & Pwr Co., Ltd	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Penn Electric Switch Co. $1.20 pr. A.	30c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Peoples Nat. Gas Co 5% pf	62½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Plough, Inc	30c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Porto Rico Power Co pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Simonds S&S Co	$3	Mar. 15	
Proc&Gam 8%pf	$2 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Stokely Bros & Co 7% cum conv2pf	43¾c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 7% cum non-conv pf	43¾c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Untied Fruit Co	75c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 18
Univ Leaf Tob Co	75c Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Do pf	$2 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Virginian Ry pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 10
WesternUnion Tel	75c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
May	1.38⅛	1.40	1.37⅛	1.37⅜	+.01⅛
July	1.21¾	1.24⅛	1.20⅜	1.21⅞	+.02⅜
Sept.	1.19¼	1.21⅜	1.18	1.19⅛	+.03⅛
	Corn				
May	1.10½	1.11	1.09½	1.09¾	...
July	1.06	1.06⅞	1.04½	1.05	...
Sept.	1.01	1.01¾	.98⅜	.99⅝	+.⅛
	Oats				
May	.48⅛	.49⅜	.48⅜	.48⅛	+.⅛
July	.45	.45¾	.44⅛	.44⅜	+.⅛
Sept.	.42	.43¾	.41⅝	.41¾	+.⅛
	Rye				
May	1.08⅛	1.10⅛	1.07⅛	1.08⅜	+.01⅜
July	1.05	1.05⅛	1.01⅜	1.02	+.01⅛
Sept.	.97	.97½	.93⅜	.94½	+.02

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Chg
May	1.34⅛	1.31⅝	1.32⅝	+.02⅜
July	1.30⅝	1.27⅝	1.28⅝	+.03⅝
October	1.20	1.17	1.18⅝	+.⅝

American Sugar 1936 Net $2.67 Share; 93½c in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American Sugar Refining Company reports a consolidated net income of $6,510,276 during 1936, which after depreciation and preferred dividends, is equal to $2.67 a share for the common stock compared with 93½ cents last year, according to Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board.

Mr. Babst said that the refining earnings after providing $1,350,000 for depreciation were about one-eighth of a cent on each pound of raw sugar refined. Taxes increased to about $3.50 for each share of common stock as against $2.50 last year.

In the United States, for maintenance and repairs at refineries, the sum of $760,625 was charged to operations. The Cuban investment, after depreciation of $773,874, showed an earning of $214,093 compared with $792,013 last year.

Surplus Increased

Besides the regular $7 dividend on preferred stock, there was paid $2 on the common as against an annual average of about $6.61 since the company was organized 46 years ago in 1891.

The surplus of the company was increased $302,579 and at the end of the year was $12,727,824. Inventories stand at $11,673,722 and cash at $13,712,720. The company paid out $321,856 for pensions and welfare, and has expended for these since 1912 a total of $5,218,293.

There are 21,749 stockholders with average holdings of 41 shares each, residing in all the states.

Commenting on the U. S. Sugar Plan, Mr. Babst pleaded for a restoration of the home market to home sugar refiners. Concluding an exhaustive survey of the sugar situation, he says:

"The responsibility for sugar prices and for maintaining an adequate and uninterrupted sugar supply for the country has been assumed by our Government under its Sugar Plan. With Congress again about to legislate, possibly extending the Government's direct control over the entire sugar industry serving the home market, some clarification of our national policy on sugar is necessary.

Should Return Market

"Does the Government still rely on the home refiners as the mainstay of the national sugar supply? If so, then Congress should return the home market to the home industry. This would place the home refiners in position to continue rendering their greatest national service, reassure domestic beet and cane sugar production, benefit supply and material firms throughout the country, increase employment within and without the refining industry, and be the most constructive step open to Congress to meet its responsibility to consumers for an uninterrupted national sugar supply.

"Carrying on our own national tradition and experience, and taking into consideration the more recent legislation of other important countries dealing with similar situations, Congress can accomplish this by providing that sugar from tropical areas shall be admitted, under the quota system, only as raw sugar. The refined sugar loophole in the present tariff should also be corrected and traditional duty protection restored for the home refiners."

Stocks on London Market Are Firmer

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BOSTON, MASS., 187 Huntington Ave. — Sunny front room; also side rooms; permanent or transients. Tel. COM 8291. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9723

BOSTON, 156 Huntington Ave., Suite 9—Select rooms, free parking; take elevator to 9th floor. MRS. ELLIS. COM. 9115.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Real home atmosphere, beautiful sunny rooms; kitchen privileges; large porches; garage. Tel. LON 8897.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful double, two windows, twin beds, running water, fireplace, kitchen privileges. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient, $5-$10. visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242 I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C.—Large sunny unfurnished living room; fireplace; refined neighborhood; near 8th Church, subway. Business persons. $30 month. Butterfield 8-3204.

N. Y. C., 78th St. East—near 8th Church; subway. Charmingly furnished large sunny studio. Business person $7.00. Butterfield 8-3204.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WARRINGTON, D. C.—Room for gentleman; pleasantly located, overlooking Rock Creek Park; near bus line. Adams 2375

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, gorgeous colors (samples, prices upon request); your inspection invited. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison, Ave., N. Y.

BROADLOOM RUGS, MILLENDS SALE $29.95. Ten popular colors in 9x12's. McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave. Text Bldg. N. Y. C.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on the advertising and graphic arts trade to sell Artists' Rubber Cement as a sideline in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.; commission. S. S. RUBBER CEMENT CO., 3438 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

SHOE REBUILDING

Community Shoe Rebuilders
WHITTEMORE PASTES AND POLISHES
87 Baker Street Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 40, desires position as assistant to executive or with legal department of business organization; 14 years banking, also foreign experience; willing to travel. Write Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Owing to the recent passing of my mother, I wish to find a position for her chauffeur, who rendered her most perfect service for the last six years, and who was eleven years with his previous employer; American, ex-service man, mechanic, licensed electrician, very safe and dependable driver, and most willing and competent in every way.
DR E. HUBBARD, JR.
39 Highland Street Cambridge, Mass.
TROwbridge 1192

CONSCIENTIOUS young man, 26, offers willing service, any line. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MAN—Experienced in merchandizing and buying of furniture, rugs and upholstering, desires connection with reliable firm; best of references. Write Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SALES or office executive-correspondent available; long experience steel, wire, office machines; locate anywhere; highest credentials; salary secondary. Write Box B-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELOR, head athletics, group leader, examiner. Experienced counselor, physical education teacher; ambitious, sincere. 516 West 149th St., New York City

EXECUTIVE, promotional work, etc.; university education; 12 years' experience in educational and philanthropic organizations; supervising case work, managing office, preparing promotional literature, editing manuscripts. Write Box K-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction 309 W 57th St., N Y C. Columbus 6-7750

EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist.
156 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-5301

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in The Christian Science Sentinel and BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: NEW YORK, Thurs., Mar. 18th at 4 and 8 (2 courses); GREAT NECK, L. I., Tues., March 16th at 8; EAST ORANGE, N. J., Mon., Mar. 22nd at 8; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Fri., Mar. 26 at 8:30. Write 401 W. 118th, N Y C (UN 4-6318 Pref. 8-10 a. m.).

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N Y C., Room 503, Chick. 4-4408

WEARING APPAREL

BUSINESS WOMAN would like to contact anyone interested in buying slightly worn quality dresses at very low prices. Size 14-16. Write Box C-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

Dial 24108
Landsmans
3205 Ventnor Avenue Open Evenings
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Tel. Cr. 6-0900
Corner Union and North Ave.
Cranford, N. J.

O'Brien's Esso Service
Esso
Cars 'go for it!
North Avenue and Orchard Street, Cranford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 6-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F T D A
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1690

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
Invites you. To what!
To see its beautiful new shop and larger assortment of gifts at
19 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Just Arrived from
PUERTO RICO
The Famous Everglade Hand Tailored Blouses
Anna L. Moore 7 Sanford Street

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange at 524 Main Street
Grey, Black, Blue or Brown Gabardine.
Also a Good Line of Children's Shoes

Have You Tried the
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY SERVICE?
BACHELORS—try our fine 5 HOUR SERVICE
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST OR 4-7875

M. B. ROSS, Inc.
offers an extra *Trade-in Allowance* on your RADIO during March.
621 Central Ave. Or. 3-8300

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HOBOKEN

STEVE'S
BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Competent Operators Only
Our care of the scalp will condition your hair for a better permanent.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
CASUALTY FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

Lucille Dresses
C. A. Newton, Prop.
All Sizes—Alterations Gratis
Specializing in Dresses of Style, Quality and Distinction at Moderate Prices.
2554 BOULEVARD Phone Bergen 3-4877

Lumber—Trim—Millwork
DOORS, SCREENS and BUILDING MATERIALS
Penn Lumber & Supply Co.
163 Railroad Ave. Tel. Ber. 3-3052

MAPLEWOOD

"Four Square" Esso Station
Esso
TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop.
Springfield Ave. Cor. Pierson Rd. SO-2-9792

Practice "Wisdom and Economy"
Buying Linens!
Superior quality! Inexpensive to finest!
G. ITHIEL VOLZ
48 Salter Place SO. 2-1875
Pequot, Wamsutta Sheets, Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Mail orders filled. Samples shown.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST MO 2-4048

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

McBurney and Oakley
Personal Shoppers and Decorators
NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES
For Information Tel. Mont. 2-0080

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Have You Tried
Our TURKEYS and CHICKENS
Roasted in our own ovens?
Our home-made Jellied Chicken Broth?
Or our Salads made daily?
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont. 3-0220-1

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

A GOOD RULE
When You Need Hardware
PHONE MTCL. 2-3210—2-3211
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue

NEWARK

Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine
Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL. COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS. COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

E. L. Schwarzwaelder
Decorators
Makers of Fine Furniture, Upholstering, Cabinet Work, Refinishing, Drapes, Shades, Venetian Blinds.
14 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
TEL. MA. 2-3128

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist Inc
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

NUTLEY

May Lloyd Knit Shop
Start your Knit Suit now.
Free Instructions
Foundation Garments for all Figures. Silk Slips. Pure Silk Stockings
136 CHESTNUT ST. NUT 2-1477

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-{17055 17056
A Specialty

New Spring Dresses, Suits and Coats
Priced to Suit You at
DIAMOND'S
211 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

PHONE ORANGE 3-0700
Easter Plants and Flowers
Olsen's Hollywood Floral Shoppe
87-89 Main Street Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Tally-Ho-Inn
Open Sundays
147 So. Orange Ave. SO-2-9794
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
MRS. FULCHER MRS. GARRETSON

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE
(Continued)

Glover's Esso Lubrication
Delivery Service
Atlas Batteries and Tires
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO-2-9798

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

The Awning Business is highly seasonal. By having them made now, you avoid the seasonal rush, and also the higher seasonal prices. The awnings are not paid for until hung in May. Let us call at your home now, showing you what we have and what the cost would be.
General Awning Co.
325 Watchung Avenue Plainfield
Tel. Plfd. 6-4154

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees
Gloves—Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave. (Opp. Post Office)
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*
TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes Hosiery Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
5 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Easter Novelties
Delicious Home-made Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

SPRING SALE
Clearing out many items of Housewares at Reduced Prices
Vacuum and Radio Repairs
COOK'S 114 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2329

MILLINERY
New Spring Straws and Smart Felts, in all colors
MAISON JIANNE
(Suzanne Hoxie)
2 Ames Avenue, Rutherford

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

WESTFIELD

Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE. WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELRY
BERGENLINE AVE at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

TIRES—TUBES ACCESSORIES
Esso
BATTERIES GREASING
R. McFERREN
9TH AND WELSH Phone Chester 2-9752

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's Miriam Gross Knit Frocks at $16.95
Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh Street Phone 23-637

Baur Floral Co.
18 West Ninth St. Phone 26-707

Ford E. O'Dell
Erie's Growing Jeweler
—Gifts for All Occasions—
107 West 9th St. Phone 40-361
"I'll Be on the WATCH for You"

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Fine Clothes
Hats • Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST. ERIE

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
for the Easter *Parade*
We Are Ready from Head to Foot

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at
PULAKOS
928 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

I. L. DOUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store
Complete Selections of Spring Fashions . . . Ready to Make You the *"Grandest Lady in the Easter Parade"*

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear. Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E LANCASTER AVE. ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

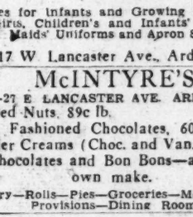
OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

The GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
FOR EASTER
Cards—Hosiery—Jewelry
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

Fresh Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grocery and Delicatessen
DELIVERY SERVICE
PARKDALE MARKET
Easton and Parkdale Avenues
Ogontz 4220—4221

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

WOMEN'S APPAREL

LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!

SLIGHT BROTHERS
PLUMBING and HEATING
741 Yorkway Place
Ogontz 4211
Glenside Ave. Telephone
Wyncote, Pa. Ogontz 3290
Ogontz Laundry

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156
daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CAKE BOX
Week End Specials
Croquettes, Lobster, Crab, Salmon Salads, Chicken, Potato.
Chicken a la King (Saturday only)
All Home-made
105 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

GOWNS
Cecile & Wolfe
126 S. 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Philadelphia
Tel. Locust 9404

The Ideal Pearl Restringing Co.
GRACE A. CLYMER
PEARL NECKLACES RESTRUNG
Jewelry Repairing
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing while you wait.
Knotting, Tie, $2.00
Plain Restringing, 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
115 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859
Philadelphia, Pa.

See the New Light Gold
FOSTORIA GLASS
Also Other New Merchandise
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad St. 5603 N. Broad St.

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000 Open Evenings

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Start the New Year off taking a pride in your hair—Let us help you.
A friendly atmosphere and Service that will please you.
62 W CHELTEN AVENUE

William Hassinger
Anna
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soups
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITIES issued by reliable institutions furnishing sure incomes when needed.
PROTECTION against fire loss by old strong companies.
G. W. DUFFUS
153 Morewood Ave. Phone Mayflower 2860

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

SPECIAL
Attention given to
CLEANING and REPAIRING
Ladies'—Men's—Children's
GLOVES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Leading Spring Fabric
GABARDINE
Enna Jetticks

● Particularly fine quality Gabardine are ready to match or contrast with your smart new outfit.
Other Styles $5 AND $6
SIZES 3½ TO 9 WIDTHS AAA TO C

Madge $6
Grey, Black, Blue or Brown Gabardine.
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

milady's shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
We specialize in half sizes
14½ to 26½
STREET AND FORMAL WEAR

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-543 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

Manning-Armstrong
Foot-Craft Shoes
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

COURSEN'S
Try some Frosted Strawberries. They're delicious.
FROSTED FOODS
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-6791

TOYS GAMES
COMMUNITY BOOK SHOP
Scranton Life Bldg.
344 Spruce Street
Try a Game at

CHING GONG
(three-handed checkers)
It's a lot of fun.
STATIONERY BOOKS

C. Young your Hairdresser
Manicure for Men and Women
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

SEWICKLEY

Working Force Is Agreeable and Obliging.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

New Spring Styles
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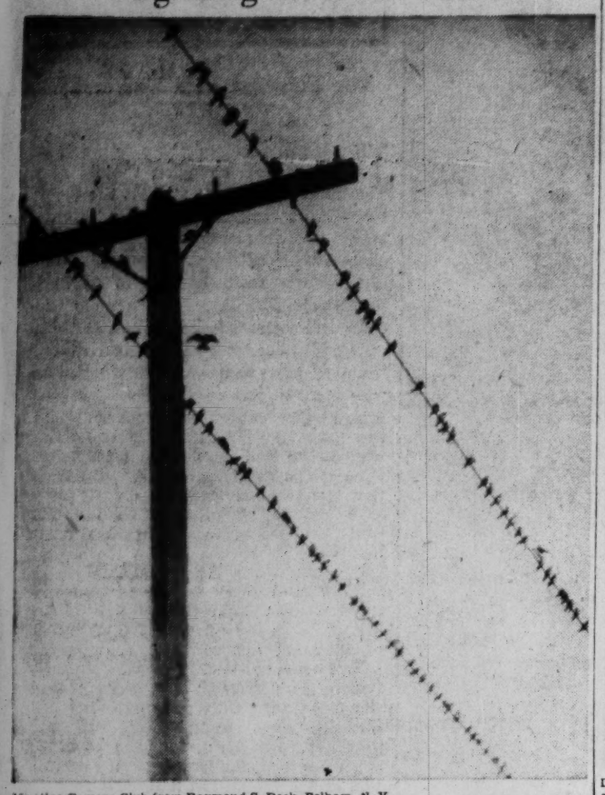
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

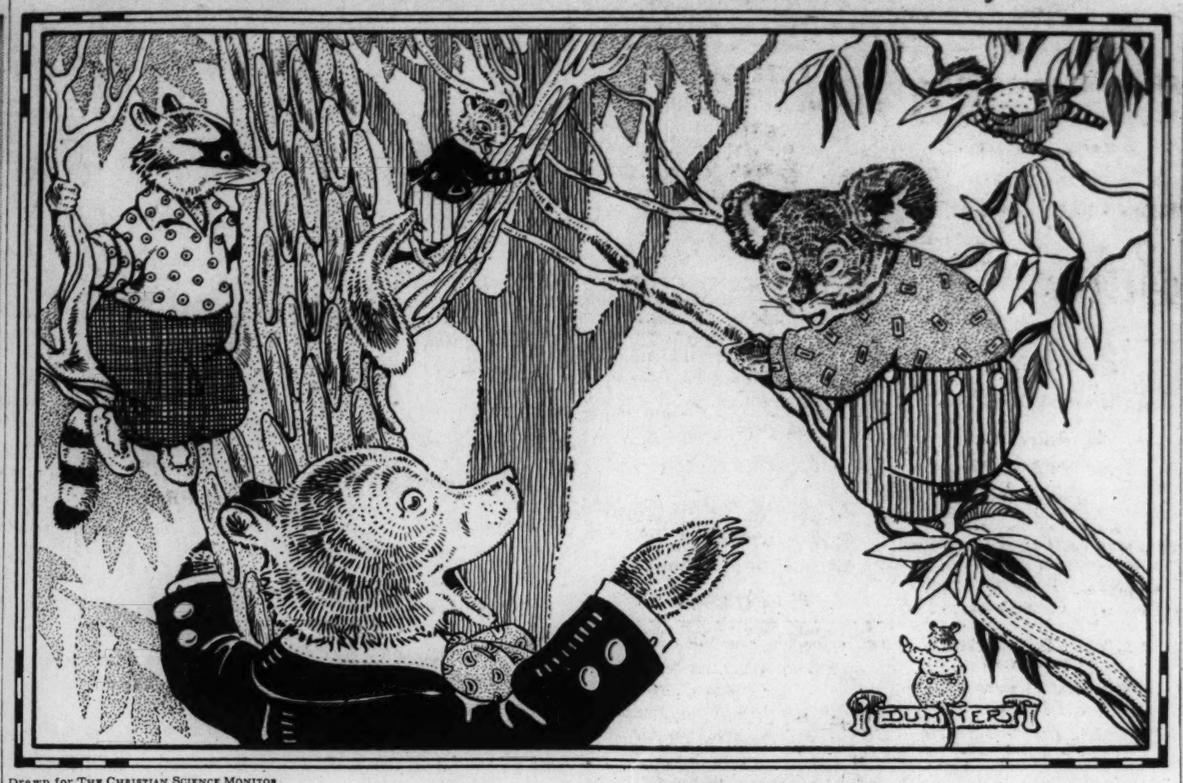
Migrating From the South



Monitor Camera Club from Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

Swallows Gather in Tremendous Flocks for Their Northward Journey

Animal Towners Have a Chat With an Australian "Teddy Bear"



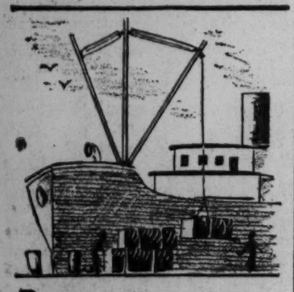
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Spring Chickadee

Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

A Brief Stop for the Inspection of a Pussy-Willow

Worth Knowing



BOSTON IS AMERICA'S LEADING WOOL MARKET. MASSACHUSETTS TURNS OUT ONE-THIRD OF AMERICA'S WOOLEN GOODS; AND NEW ENGLAND ACCOUNTS FOR TWO-THIRDS.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The Oakland, Calif., reader who suggested the forming of the P-C-C-C-C shares this message:

YMJCNWPQHWPEMJO, BNEAJZ! CQYYAOO UMQ OAA EO PDA NASWNZ BMN LANOA-RANWJYA. WJZ EB UMQ DWRA AJFMUAZ PDA OMHREJC MB PDEO XEP MB IUOPANU, IU FMU EO PDAJ PSM-BMHZ.

Letter Changing

Here's one that's a bit more difficult than some. Following the usual rules, try changing FLAME to BURNS in 9 moves.

Rebus

This is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader, and represents a nine-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

R
TE

Do not REBUS your ability
As a solver of puzzles.

Composers and Their Works

A composition by the first-named composer has been checked below by way of example. Try naming the compositions of the others in the same way:

1	Mendelssohn	Faust	
2	Grieg	Nocturne	
3	Schubert	Spring Song	1
4	Chopin	Lohengrin	
5	Verdi	Good-bye	
6	Gounod	Largo	
7	Wagner	Melody in F	
8	Testi	Anitra's Dance	
9	Rubinstein	Serenade	
10	Handel	Aida	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Adorning the Beauties

Party fun for a mixed group of youngsters was provided by one mother, who assembled two large cartons of discarded hats, coats, ribbons, feathers, and furbelows, along with a box of all necessary make-up aids, including charcoal, eyebrow pencil, rouge, and face powder.

On a stool in the center of the room each girl was adorned by her swain, according to his ideal of feminine pulchritude. The girls then

took turn about in fixing up the boys with ties, hats, and whiskers. Both straw and felt hats were provided, and the attic was ransacked to disgorge old-fashioned hats of every size and description. Some of the boys trimmed hats to their liking with the odd ribbons, quills, and bits of lace in the box.

Prizes were awarded after two judges from each sex decided upon the best make-ups.—Mrs. N. L., Birmingham, Mich.

For the Scrapbook

Education

Neither piety, virtue, nor liberty can long flourish in a community where the education of youth is neglected.—*Cooper.*

Discretion

It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first, because one cannot hold out in that proportion.—*Bacon.*

Visitors Call on Mr. Koala

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—36)
By H. Boylston Dummer

The good-will animals had enjoyed their stay in Australia; but there was one other animal they had heard about and wished to meet—the koala, or Australian native bear. This slow-moving little animal, with its large rounded ears and funny face, looks for all the world like a live Teddy Bear.

The only place in Australia where koalas can be found is in the southeastern part. So here we pick up our animals, sailing here and there, looking down eagerly into the tall gum trees where the koalas spend most of their time.

Soon Reddy Fox shouted to Buster, "Turn around! I think we have just passed one of those Teddy Bears."

So around came the Animal-Town sky bus, and settled down in an open place near the grove of gum trees. Jumping out of the plane, our animals were soon under the tree where they had seen something as they passed over. The leaves of the gum tree were so thick that they could see only a dark shape high up in the topmost branches.

Reddy Fox said, "Our search is ended. That's the fellow we're looking for."

"There he is. But where are we?" asked Bunny Rabbit. "He was nearer to us when we were up in the plane than he is now."

"Hi, there, you koala! Come down, we wish to talk to you," shouted Reddy Fox.

But after Mr. Koala had looked down sleepily at them, he started in to chew another gum leaf.

"Well, he is certainly excited to have strangers visit him," said Buster Bear. "We'll just have to climb up to him. This means that you, Reddy Fox, and Bunny Rabbit, will not have the pleasure of meeting this live Teddy Bear."

So the animals started upward. Reddy Squirrel left them far behind and was soon close to the koala. Stowaway Mouse was also a good climber. Next came Racky Coon; and lastly Buster Bear, puffing at a great rate. By the time he was near Mr. Koala, the branches were pretty small, but he was a good sport.

"If you are a bear," said Buster, "you must be a distant relative of mine."

"Who, me?" sleepily replied Mr. Koala.

"Well, I'm talking to a koala, am I not?"

"Perhaps so," replied the koala.

"Well, what do you call yourself?" asked Buster.

"You see," replied Mr. Koala, "I don't call myself. I'm so near myself I don't have to."

"That's a good idea," said Buster. "You stick close to yourself and you'll never lose yourself."

"Thanks," said the koala. "I'll do that."

"Do you travel around much?" asked Buster. But the koala's eyes were shut, and he made no reply, but he continued to eat.

"Wake up there, you Teddy Bear!" shouted Buster.

Buster started climbing down, saying, "I've heard of people talking in their sleep, and walking in their sleep, but never before of one who ate in his sleep."

Mr. Koala, hearing the noise, said, "You strange animals do not understand me. I am not always as sleepy as this. We Koalas sleep during the day—but at night we wake up—and you'd be surprised!"

Quotation for Today

A FRIENDSHIP that makes the least noise is very often the most useful, for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—ADDISON.

In Lighter Vein

Shylock!

Two Broadwayites sat in a restaurant. At the end of the meal, one requested a loan.

"Can I borrow twenty bucks for a week?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the other, counting out the money.

As they arose, the latter man spoke again.

"Remember," he reminded, "that's only for a week."

The borrower turned red. "You'll get your money," he screamed; "stop hounding me!"—Hellinger in the New York Daily Mirror.

—Humorist

Circus Proprietor: "And if I have any more lip from you, you're fired—see?"

Practice

Friend: "Congratulations! I hear that you've already got a case to defend."

Budding Young Lawyer: "Yes, it's my tailor who has summoned me."—Calgary Herald.

Perhaps

Excited Villager: "What's the church bell ringing for?"

Sexton: "Maybe because I'm pulling this rope."

The Reason

"What made you buy your house in such a remote and desolate spot?"

"An excellent real estate man."

Daily Anecdote

Another Kingdom

The King of Prussia, visiting a village school, decided to test the knowledge of the children.

Holding an orange in his hand, and turning to a little girl, he asked, "To what kingdom does this belong?"

"The vegetable kingdom, sire," she replied.

"And to what kingdom does this belong?" he continued, taking a golden coin from his pocket and holding it up.

"To the mineral kingdom," the child replied.

"And now consider carefully," said the King. "To what kingdom do I belong?"

The little girl colored with embarrassment, for she feared that if she mentioned the "animal kingdom," her sovereign would be offended. Suddenly, however, her eyes brightened with gladness and she cried, "To God's kingdom, sire!"

He placed his hand upon the child's head, and with deep feeling exclaimed, "God grant that I may be accounted worthy of that kingdom!"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Gourds

A garden that animals would not molest turned out to be a profitable experience for us. We purchased gourd seeds and planted them along a fence and trellis. We got every variety that the local seed houses had, including "dippers," "eggs," "darings," and "ornamentals."

In the fall, when the gourds had ripened, we were able to sell many of them to gift shops, where they were made into charming strings, waxed or painted.

The crooked-neck dipper gourds were painted a maroon; a hole was cut in the side; and a plant was properly planted inside. These were hung with narrow strips of leather. The demand for these items at 50c. was more than the supply.

We selected the best specimens for seed, and now have a large quantity of seed on hand to sell in the spring. — Ruth M., Benson, Ariz.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Canine Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Collingswood, N. J.

For many years Teddy, a collie dog, had been the friend of the children in a small suburban town. But there came a day when the family that owned him had to move to a town about five miles away. The children were heartbroken, and for several days they discussed the possibility of purchasing the dog from the owner.

This, however, was not necessary, for on the third day Teddy reappeared, grinning—the children had taught him to curl back his upper lip, showing his teeth in a grotesque grin.

Of course his master came and took him home again. But after this had happened several times, the man gave up, for Teddy seemed determined to stay with his playmates.

Each night during the cold or wet seasons, Teddy's thump would be heard on the back door of one of the houses in the neighborhood. When admitted he would go immediately to the basement, where he would be given his supper, also a bed for the night. The next morning he would take his leave as soon as the back door was open, seeking another home, to have his breakfast. With unusual intuition he made the round of the houses, never going to the same house twice in succession.

One mother would whistle to Teddy whenever she put her baby son in his pram on the front porch, and the dog would lie at the foot of the steps and would not allow any stranger to approach the sleeping baby.

When another baby came into the neighborhood, it was amusing to watch Teddy divide his attentions between the two. The houses were about 50 feet apart; and he would walk back and forth at intervals—sleeping occasionally "with one eye open."

Teddy has set a lasting example of loyalty.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 85 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 37

Wait Patiently for the Lord

(Wisdom Literature)

This long meditation on the subject of prosperous wickedness is treated quite differently from Psalm 94. The calm assurance of the first verse is based upon the insecure prosperity of the wicked:

"For they shall soon be cut down like the grass,
And wither as the green herb."

Step by step in a series of wisdom quatrains (four lines or two verses each), the meditative poise of thought is maintained. This is a style reminiscent of Proverbs, and the images of peace and a quiet mind are piled up through several quatrains.

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him . . . .
Cease from anger, and forsake wrath:
Fret not thyself in anywise to do evil."

At last the reason for this calm peace is presented:

"The wicked may plotteth against the just, . . .
The Lord shall laugh at him:
For he seeth that his day is coming."

For yet a little while and "the meek shall inherit the earth."

Among only a few Old Testament writers is the quality of meekness recognized. Meekness in an age of struggle seemed far afield. But meekness as the recognition of spiritual need "shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace."

Many well-known and familiar quotations are found in this psalm. They are presented as wisdom quatrains, and in the original each quatrain was headed by the acrostic or alphabet structure. Indeed in a psalm where enumeration is so large a part of the thought, the acrostic structure is of great assistance, for it suggests supporting truths recurring with the regularity of the alphabet!

This might be illustrated by citing the supporting quality of such verses as the "M" of the acrostic (v. 21, 22) or the "O" (v. 25, 26), or "P" (v. 27, 28)—this last so very reminiscent of Amos and Hosea.

The conclusion of the thought is well summed up in verse 39: "But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord: he is their strength in the time of trouble."

It is said that David Livingstone, the great explorer, found in verse five of this psalm great comfort and a text to guide him through all the years of his missionary career in Africa.

What We Are

It may be true that I have much less to live on than I had a year ago, but it is certainly true that I have just as much to live for. The real values of life are unshaken and solid. A financial crisis can rob us of all that we have, but it cannot affect what we are.—Claiborne Johnson.

Brevities

Beau Broadway in the New York Morning Telegraph: Tom Adrian Cracraft knows a Broadway hotel where the service is so bad the elevator boys were on strike three days before any guest realized the difference.

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat & Chronicle: Congress is blamed for the Ohio River floods. It seems to have a thumb in everything but the dike.

Montreal Star: In a London store customers can be manicured and have their shoes polished at the same time. Waited on hand and foot.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The trailer era means that many folks who used to worry about keeping a roof over their heads will bother about keeping tires under their feet.

Milwaukee Journal: Executives of the Treasury now have a restaurant of their own in Washington. Any catsup among the tablecloth figures will signify a deficit.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Congratulations, friend! Success you see is the reward for perseverance. And if you have enjoyed the solving of this bit of mystery, my joy is then two-fold.

Letter Changing: Flame, flams, clams, slams, seams, teams, terms, terns, turns, burns.

Rebus: Underrate (Under R a TE).

Composers and Their Works: Mendelssohn—Spring Song; Grieg—Anitra's Dance; Schubert—Serenade; Chopin—Nocturne; Verdi—Aida; Gounod—Faust; Wagner—Lohengrin; Testi—Good-bye; Rubinstein—Melody in F; Handel—Largo.

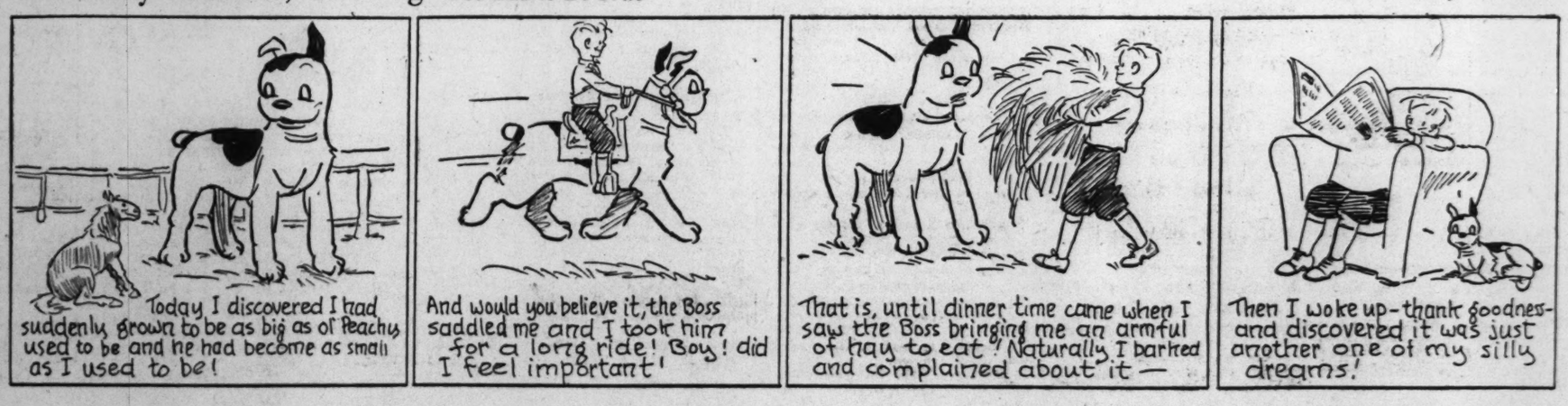
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Statistics*

By LE PELLEY

HERE I AM
COME IN... WE SHALL BE LEAVING VERY SHORTLY ....
MOM WANTED ME TO ASK YOU IF YOU THOUGHT FLYING WAS A SAFE WAY OF TRAVELING ....
MY GOODNESS.... I SHOULD SAY SO! THE MOST SKILLFUL AND INTELLIGENT MEN IN THE WORLD ARE WORKING ON AVIATION....
THE AIRLINE PILOTS ARE SELECTED FROM THE MOST EXPERIENCED AVIATORS. SOME ARE TRAINED IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SOME IN THE ARMY AND NAVY..... THE HEAD PILOT HAS TO HAVE 2000 HOURS OF FLYING EXPERIENCE ....
WHY — STATISTICS SHOW THAT ONE IS SAFER IN A PLANE THAN IN A BATHTUB
I'M PERFECTLY WILLING TO BELIEVE THAT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Bad to Be True*

By CARMACK


Today I discovered I had suddenly grown to be as big as ol' Peachy used to be and he had become as small as I used to be!
And would you believe it, the Boss saddled me and I took him for a long ride! Boy! did I feel important!
That is, until dinner time came when I saw the Boss bringing me an armful of hay to eat! Naturally I barked and complained about it —
Then I woke up—thank goodness—and discovered it was just another one of my silly dreams!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The President's Burden of Proof

AMERICA'S constitutional debate gives every sign of coming fully to grips with the essential problems in the best traditions of free democratic discussion. President Roosevelt, in his second radio plea for his court plan, put his argument on a far better plane than in his first appeal. That effort seemed chiefly designed to stir the emotions of his supporters. His fireside talk, although bluntly charging justices with assuming legislative powers, was primarily an explanation and an effort to persuade. It is unlikely that the President's case will be put any better.

Let us then examine as fairly and dispassionately as we can the case as it stands. As put forward by Mr. Roosevelt, it may be rephrased in three main contentions:

1. That in three elections the people have given him a mandate to use the national power to solve certain problems which cannot be met by local or state action.
2. That this must be done by changing the Supreme Court, since there is not time to obtain changes by constitutional amendment.
3. That the measures he wishes to get approved by a remade court would solve the problems without destroying the Constitution or the liberties of citizens.

Since the plan proposed is—in extent, in spirit and in intent—without genuine precedent in American constitutional practice, we believe it is fair to ask the President to prove those contentions. His latest appeal was manifestly such an effort.

As to the mandate, there is no question that the people have given a decisive endorsement—the popular vote percentage was roughly 60 to 40—of Mr. Roosevelt's general objectives. But as to this method, the Democratic platform in the last election contained no mention. It spoke of a constitutional amendment if necessary. We do not believe the voters read that—as the President unfortunately does now—as meaning that an amendment would be sought only after packing the court had failed. The number of Americans who supported the President on that platform but now oppose him indicates that he had no clear majority mandate for this method.

As to the imperativeness of quick action and the impossibility of obtaining an amendment or amendments in time, we do not believe the President has offered adequate proof. He speaks of the dangers of 1929 coming up again within a year or two. It is possible that America can have another boom and crash in a few years and some economists speak of 1940. But if the remedies are clearly enough understood and agreed upon, they can be obtained by constitutional amendment well before that time.

There is some chance that crop surpluses will become distressing by next year, but the Secretary of Agriculture has four or five other plans for meeting such difficulty before he would apply the restriction program that was thrown out by the court in the AAA decision.

As to the effectiveness of the President's plans for meeting national problems without upsetting the Constitution or violating individual liberties, there is a great burden of proof on those who would push them through a court reshaped to approve them. If they are much like the NRA, there is danger that by fostering monopoly and setting up artificial rigidities they might hasten another crash. There is great need for studying the means already possessed for meeting economic fluctuations by financial controls and by public works before the nation launches into a detailed regulation and restriction program.

Moreover, there is danger that such a program would change the federal system or infringe the liberties of citizens, enough danger to warrant more care than the President is showing. And enough danger, we believe, to warrant our conviction that better ways exist for making necessary changes. Even for limiting judicial review to legal rather than policy-making decisions, amendment is a better way.

Pacific Words

FROM Tokyo comes the most hopeful sign in six and a half years that aggressive militarism is being forced by its own actions to retreat toward a more co-operative policy in China and the world.

Naotake Sato, long Japan's delegate to the League of Nations, is the first Japanese Foreign Minister since the days of Premier Shidehara to approach China on a basis of equality. Since 1931, the Japanese military have dominated foreign policy. The military is still dominant, as shown by the recent political crisis when the political parties tried to reassert their former power. But the military, largely because of economic backfires from their years of aggression on the continent of Asia, are permitting at least a temporary sheathing of the sword.

In contrast with the demands and counter-demands which marked Sino-Japanese relations down to a few months ago, Mr. Sato's words come like a fresh breeze across the Pacific:

> Our interests will be promoted if we respect those of others and seek peaceful settlement of our own. . . . China demands to be treated on an equal footing. This wish should be respected and past differences forgotten. . . . Japan respects Chinese interests and wishes to shake hands with them economically. That is the only way Japan can expand there.

These sentiments may, of course, be tinged with the over-enthusiasm of a new Foreign Minister who personally prefers the ways of peace. The military elements which scorned the Shidehara policy of conciliation six and a half years ago may be expected to resist the Sato policy. But if the Shidehara policy failed, as the militarists charged when they took things into their own hands by invading Manchuria, they now apparently must suffer Mr. Sato to say that the way of the sword has also failed.

On the credit side, militarism can show only the possession of Manchuria. This venture is proving of doubtful economic value, and has done practically nothing toward relieving Japan's population pressure. On the debit side, Japan has lost her former world prestige as a bulwark of peace in the Pacific. Invasions of China have raised up a reinvigorated Chinese nationalism, rapidly arming. Japanese trade interests in China have suffered. Soviet Russia has been stung into large-scale military preparations in the Far East. Finally, as Mr. Sato clearly indicated, Japanese aggression has trampled British and other Occidental trade interests in Asia.

The world may wish to see actions before it pays much attention to words but it can welcome words which should portend a more conciliatory program of action by Japan in the near future.

Holidays With Pay

SENSIBLE, although so far only theoretical, recognition has just been accorded by the British Government to the proposition that every worker ought to be entitled as of right to an annual holiday without loss of pay.

This recognition has taken the form of the appointment of a small committee to report upon ways and means for such an arrangement. Trade unionists are demanding that it shall be followed by action. The prospects of this are not unfavorable. This is because for some time past in Britain the practice has been growing of including a provision for paid holidays in contracts of employment.

This applies especially to clerical and other office workers. In the case of those manually and industrially employed, only about 12 per cent now enjoy this privilege in the United Kingdom. British employers, nevertheless, are beginning to realize that results upon the whole have been highly encouraging wheresoever the experiment has been tried. Their attitude in many cases is now a waiting one, it being manifestly difficult for firms to adopt such a system unless their competitors do the same.

This renders government action necessary, to make the practice compulsory, as could be done only by passing a law for the purpose. In view of the present congested state of the legislative program at Westminster, the reform is unlikely to be brought into early effect unless agreement on it can be reached between the employers and workers. Such agreement nevertheless is clearly nearer now than at any time in the past. The move which the British Government has made therefore is a welcome one.

The Carriage Carries On

IT IS somehow comforting, in this swiftly moving gasoline generation, when not only highways but radio airways are crowded with cars, to find a more leisurely mode of transportation persisting.

Commenting on progress for the past year, Herman Heitman of Huntingburg, Indiana, head of a concern which for sixty-three years has been specializing in the manufacture of buggies, with a side line of wagons, reports that his plant produced 12,000 units in 1936, with a marked increase in volume indicated for the present year. To those who peer beneath the surface of affairs and are appreciative of the part played by the buggy in the upbuilding of the nation, carrying homesteaders to their homes, judges to their benches, and legislators to their lawmaking, it will be source of sentimental satisfaction to know that the "ambulating antique" has not gone with the dodo.

For "thinking things out," a buggy is superior to a woodshed on a rainy day. There may be periods without precipitation when cogitation is urgently needed, and the contemplative carriage is always available. Steering a motorcar is not conducive to concentration on anything else. Even in the rear seat there is always the possibility of the too-loquacious driver. The buggy offers no such risk to rumination. Many a career has been carved by the simple expedient of giving the horse his head and devoting one's own to questions other than those of right and left turns.

The buggy is a species of philosopher's stone, a rolling stone, if you will, gathering not only the verdant moss of ideas, but imparting to those ideas a polish that makes for unimpeded action once the idea is launched. So while America is far from a return to "horse-and-buggy" days, it is pleasant to think of the 12,000 horse-drawn vehicles which were sold last year in Indiana.

Before the Plows

Book News of the Day

THE open range, with its legendary heroes, has an especial sort of appeal, over and above that common to all vanished ways of living. This appeal consists, among other things, in the heroic dimensions of its stage, in the dashing type of man it developed and in the dramatic swiftness with which the cattle industry waxed and waned. Conrad Richter, a transplanted Easterner, has a more than common fondness for the longhorn days of the old Southwest; he has translated his romantic regrets over their passing into colorful and vibrant prose in his recent volume of short stories, "Early Americana." And it is the chief interest in his short novel, THE SEA OF GRASS (New York: Knopf. $1.25).

* * *

This in spite of the emotional conflict between the light-hearted butterfly who was Lutie Brewton and her domineering cattle-baron husband, years her senior. Lutie disliked the range country; she sympathized with the settlers who were plowing it up, backed by unwise legislation and by such demagogues as Chamberlain, the land lawyer, for whom Lutie was untrue to her husband. But when she left her husband and children it was not to go to her lover, but into an almost monastic seclusion. And when she returned it was not until her wayward son had grown up into a black sheep and come to grief. But Colonel Brewton is also something of an enigma; if he was a brutal tyrant in defense of his realm, he was so chivalrous that he never once questioned his wife's actions; and he refused to turn on Chamberlain the guns he used so ruthlessly on the settlers.

The resemblance to the theme and characters of Willa Cather's "A Lost Lady" is obvious; both women are charming, gay, inexhaustible in fancy and love of life; each is married to a much older man; both live in frontier environments; and both stories are related by idealistic, impressionable young boys, this one by a nephew of Colonel Brewton. There the resemblance ceases. Miss Cather looks forward; she etches in realistic details with a sort of Olympic detachment. Mr. Richter looks backward into the range country; and he rather blurs his huge canvas in his passionate nostalgia. Marion Forrester looks outward into the world. Just where Lutie Brewton looks, no one, perhaps not even Mr. Richter, knows. The resemblance is not especially important; one might as well call attention to the fact that the autocratic cattle king in the first story of "Early Americana" is a twin to Colonel Brewton.

* * *

What is much more important is that as a novel the book fails to measure up to the standard of the earlier short stories. Perhaps because the author is so absorbed by the rather senseless destruction of a beautiful and useful country by land-hungry settlers, who plowed up the buffalo grass to raise bumper crops until drought and dust storms drove them out, leaving a worthless waste, decorated with sagging barbed wire and weathering shacks as monuments to an enthusiasm whose courage was out of all proportion to its wisdom. Perhaps because of neglect of the circumstantial detail which validates character. Perhaps because of too much seriousness. Certain it is that the book is at its best in its dramatic climaxes, each of which is a short story in itself.

Yet it is sincere, colorful and fresh, a genuine contribution to the scanty shelf of self-respecting fiction about the Southwest.

K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Pussyfooting Has Claws

PUSSYFOOTING is profitless. Fear of public consequences from publication of unpopular news usually gets its reward in consequences far beyond any foreseen by the suppressors. American newspapers which kept the lid tight on the Teapot Dome and Veterans' Bureau scandals, which thought it useless and dangerous to apply the brakes to the 1928-1929 boom, and which hush-hushed the 1932-1933 banking crisis, can testify that their policy was futile, if not worse. Government, organized as a democratic society, no longer dares behead the Herald of Evil Tidings. Democracy can laugh, proceed to fix the trouble . . . and go on to the next crisis.—*Arthur Roff, in Editor & Publisher.*

Bayonets Remedy Nothing

THE dangerous frontiers today are the economic. The root of Europe's troubles is its division into twenty-six sovereign states, each with tariffs to the skies and armed to the teeth. No European nation except Russia could solve its own economic problems within its own boundaries. The only ultimate remedy for the diseases of Europe, which once more threaten to infect the whole world with war, is a European federation within which there is free trade and no competitive armaments. . . .

I do not believe either communism or fascism can be cured by bayonets. An improvement in the standard of living of the whole community is the remedy for the first, a sane international economic system is the remedy for the second. I hope that the British Government, in conjunction with the American Government, will tackle this economic problem without delay. The best hope of preventing another world war is a close association between the British and the American democracies, not to intervene in Europe, but, if Europe is unable to overcome its own anarchy, to prevent a European war from engulfing the rest of the world.—*The Marquess of Lothian, speaking at Manchester, Eng.*

On Your Guard, Samson!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Double Negative Power?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing primarily because of the high respect I have always held for your great paper. I do think your recent editorial entitled "Madison Would Have Increased the Court's Powers," which refers to me and the book I have just had published, "The Ultimate Power," misses one very real point.

To be sure, as I said in the book, I can find as many quotes of the Founding Fathers indicating that the Supreme Court was not to have the power to veto legislation, as I can find on the other side of the case. I even went out of my way to take a crack at Boudin's great work of two volumes which hopes to prove that the Supreme Court was never to have that power.

In regard to the Madison proposal, so-called, I am at a loss to understand how you get around this point. Do you think it in any way possible that Madison or anyone could have proposed that the Supreme Court should have the power to veto or revise legislation in the first instance, that is, while being considered for passage by Congress, and then, in addition, take another crack at it if it became a law over the Supreme Court's veto? Wouldn't that have meant that the overriding by Congress of the initial Supreme Court's veto would be a mere idle fiction? Let us assume that Congress is contemplating a bill. The President vetoes, Congress overrides; the Supreme Court vetoes, Congress overrides. Under these circumstances, as I read the debates, Congress would be required to muster a three-fourths vote to override the Supreme Court and the President. From your editorial one would gather that you believe that after that procedure had taken place, the act then being in effect, the Supreme Court on reviewing litigation could throw out the act as unconstitutional. It does not seem to me to make sense, nor do I find anything in the debates to indicate such an intent.

MORRIS L. ERNST

New York, N. Y.

[Editor's Note.—We believe that Madison's own words, quoted in our editorial, show that Madison did intend the Court to have the double negative power: the first one acting in conjunction with the President to pass on the *wisdom* of laws, the second acting in its judicial capacity to determine their *constitutionality*.]

"Change, a Challenge to Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I beg leave to differ with a recently published letter from one of your readers?

Mr. Joel Disher argues fervidly for signs on the part of the so-called reactionaries of America that they would welcome such changes in the form of government as will make for progress in modern society. The writer is one who would be styled by President Roosevelt a supreme reactionary, yet to him a possible new amendment to the American Constitution does not appear anathema. Certainly not all the "reactionaries" are as hopeless as your correspondent implies.

This writer feels that the great point at issue is emphatically not: Shall there be change? Shall progress be aided by a proper amendment to the Constitution? The point is, rather: Who shall make this change? Shall it be the people, or shall it be the President? Your correspondent may well feel that Mr. Roosevelt would make only just and reliable use of the tremendous power he desires to have conferred upon him. But who knows how trustworthy will be Mr. Roosevelt's successors in office?

It may indeed be argued that change is inevitable in this modern world. But not all change is progress. This writer is one who is persuaded that the people are the safest to decide when and how the change shall come.

Brookline, Mass. W. M.

Intelligence of Past or Progress?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The written constitution of any country is largely a "scrap of paper" if progress is desired. It must be regarded as a guide for the moment in the forest of materialism. Why does a great Christian nation that has the Bible to guide it need a man-made set of laws to govern it? We rarely see unprogressive nations repeal anything. The Supreme Court of any nation should represent the most progressive thought in the minds of the people, but until party politics are thrust aside, the masses will not learn to be honest and just.

We should be more concerned about adopting the instructions contained in the Sermon on the Mount than in attempting to attribute to the President a line of thought which may have been foreign to his mind. Again the old dragon Fear lifts up its hydra head to hold the people back from taking possession of their heritage. It looks crude to see conditions under which a few men can thwart the will of a great nation and insist on being satisfied with the intelligence of the past.

C. H.

Toronto, Ont., Can.

New Light on Scottish Language

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent discussion of the trend of modern education, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, told of the course in humanities now pursued in that institution which includes intensive study of language and literature. It is becoming increasingly apparent that to understand history the curriculum of the student must include intimate and exhaustive exploration of the languages of the various peoples of the world, their origin, development, and meanings. The present awakening to this fact gives a certain timeliness to the great enterprise undertaken by a group of eminent Scottish and English scholars under the able leadership of William Grant—the preparation and publication of the Scottish National Dictionary.

Dr. Grant has for nearly thirty years been engaged in collecting and collating data relative to the Scottish language, its origin, primary meanings, and developments into modern usage. This vast store of information, together with the accumulated knowledge of a band of eminent scholars, is being presented in this monumental work to edify and bless the whole world. The desire to share the fruits of such wide experience and extensive study with scholars everywhere lifts the enterprise far above a mere commercial venture. It is the urge of scholars to share with others that which they have found of interest and value to themselves.

Scholars of language everywhere will welcome a work which leads so directly to a fuller understanding of the words and phrases of the language which some of the world's best thinkers have used as a vehicle for their expression. Burns and Scott, Stevenson and Blackmore, Hume and Adam Smith may be brought nearer because of the new light shed upon the language of these great literary men. Millions, high and low, king and peasant, who have laughed and cried with the famous Scottish comedian, Sir Harry Lauder, may now learn the origin and meaning of certain words and phrases which he utilized so effectually.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Boston, Mass.

Mr. Ford and Collective Bargaining

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor, as I understand it, favors collective bargaining and deplores sit-down strikes.

But what happens if an employer's refusal to meet his men results in a sit-down?

Take the position of Henry Ford, for example. He has recently reiterated in strong terms his well-known antipathy for the trade union movement. I do not recollect seeing any editorial comment on the subject in the Monitor, but a column appears yesterday saying "it would be difficult for the public to comprehend the necessity of a strike in plants which pay minimums of $6 a day for a thirty-hour week," and adding that there are "even stronger reasons" for Mr. Ford's "sense of confidence." He is following, it seems, "a principle." He argues that "the interests of the employer and the worker are mutual." He is quoted approvingly as saying:

"I cannot see myself as bargaining against my men. I cannot accept a method which implies our interests are not identical."

In other words, collective bargaining is unnecessary if you are a kind employer. And the sole judge of your kindness is yourself. But this is not industrial democracy, it is simple paternalism.

Suppose a sit-down strike in Ford plants actually does develop (as may very well happen). Suppose there are violence, bloodshed, casualties. Is one's moral responsibility fulfilled by waiting till that time, and then condemning the sit-down technique? Can one approach the subject with clean hands who has not previously protested the refusal to bargain collectively, or, worse still, if one has actually condoned it? It is sometimes difficult to say who speaks officially for the Monitor, its editorial page or its columnists.

Washington, D. C. WAGE EARNER

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor's opinion is expressed only in its editorials. It has "protested the refusal to bargain collectively."]

The Wide Horizon

The Function of a University

By R. A. Scott-James

IN a modern society where so much is changing and changing rapidly one might suppose that at least the older Universities such as Oxford and Cambridge would stand out in contrast against their shifting environment. But if they were really content to do that they would take their place among the ruins and soon disappear as universities.

Oxford at one time was proud rather than otherwise to have been described as "the home of lost causes." But that was because the "causes" were not supposed to be irretrievably lost; humane letters, the wisdom and intellectual freedom of Greece, the patrician dignity of Rome, the search for knowledge for its own sake, cloistral study—these were things worth preserving because they contained in themselves the seeds of larger living.

But even a university cannot afford to think exclusively or mainly in terms of its own past. Both Oxford and Cambridge today are alive to the necessity of adjusting themselves to the present and of being not less "modern" than, say, London University or any great university in America. Oxford in particular has recently come prominently into the limelight with the announcement of its needs for new equipment as the condition of success in new activities.

It is contemplating new natural science laboratories on a large scale and provision for staff and equipment; better facilities for extending the work of an enterprising School of Archaeology; new buildings for the ever expanding Bodleian Library; and means for developing economic and other social studies and new branches of learning which must take their place side by side with the old.

* * *

"The gulf that used to exist between knowledge and action," said Lord Halifax in a recent speech as Chancellor of the University, "is narrowed almost to vanishing point; and this closer contact between themselves and the world of action has created a wholly new set of problems for the universities."

Note that he did not say "for Oxford University," but "for the universities." And in the use of this plural he was no doubt thinking of the homes of higher learning in much the same way as the scholars of the Middle Ages, who thought of a university not merely as a school of universal study, but as belonging to a sisterhood of universities scattered over Europe, and together engaged in the preservation of knowledge and humane ideas. The universities in those days were the fortresses of civilization; they were keeping alive the humanities, handed down from antiquity and from early Christianity, in a world threatened at any moment by reversion to barbarism. Bologna might be very different from Paris, Paris from Oxford or Cambridge; but the essential functions of all were the same; the members of one found a congenial home in another.

But the social and intellectual order of life in the Middle Ages was static; today it is fiercely dynamic. Is it possible under modern conditions for the universities to fulfill their old civilizing mission? It has been pointed out that in the nineteenth century the older universities devoted most of their energies to teaching.

"The justification for a university," Professor Whitehead has said, "is that it preserves the connection between knowledge and the zest of life, by uniting the young and the old in the imaginative consideration of learning." But today knowledge itself is advancing at an unprecedented speed, especially in the domain of the newer natural sciences, including economics; therefore far more opportunity must be provided than in the past for advanced research, for post-graduate study, for the pursuit, accumulation and dissemination of the new knowledge that our time has made accessible.

* * *

But the university ideal would not be maintained if each institution became a specialized center for isolated branches of knowledge—one for sociology, another for physics, another for humane letters. Perhaps it is one of the greatest dangers of our time that the application of natural science to the practical needs of life—and also to war—tends to go on apart from the influence of the humaner studies which govern our ideas of social morality, citizenship and democracy, and may be revealed in literary and artistic taste.

The proper university ideal provides the corrective and the solution. All branches of knowledge are regarded as fundamentally one. Though its many ramifications must be separately pursued, they may be pursued side by side, within the confines of one community, whose members, specialists each in his own way, impart their spirit to one another. At the same time through its teaching activities it maintains its contact with and influence upon the younger men and women who will soon be entering upon the practical life of the world.

"Today," said Lord Halifax, "there is a new call to universities. For this age, disillusioned by the folly of the war and seeking relief from its exhaustion, is launching fresh threats against true liberty of thought, which it had been the business of universities to promote. They have now not only to direct the progress of civilization, but to defend it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Preparedness for Peace

By Gerald P. Nye

United States Senator From North Dakota

TWENTY YEARS AFTER the United States entered the World War! . . . Two decades have gone by since those days when a President of the United States stood before Congress and asked for a declaration of war. The nation responded nobly. America was to make the world safe for Democracy, and safe for peace in the future.

What better lessons the 20 years have brought us! Lessons that we seem not to have mastered. The two decades may rightly be called the postwar period, and it is now drawing to a close. It has been little more than a prolonged armistice. What next?

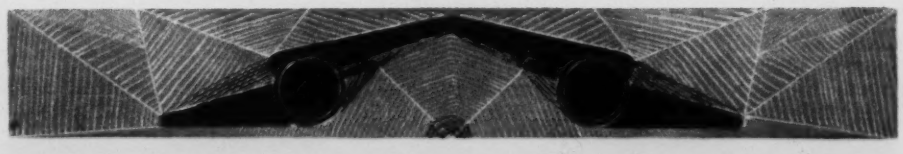
* * *

An American philosopher, William James, called for "a moral equivalent for war." He knew that there is a fervor in people that seeks expression. He knew that young men will always fight if their elders tell them they are fighting for justice and right. He saw that when the use of force starts, the use of intelligence stops, with the result that war settles nothing. He therefore sought for a substitute for war, some means whereby that urge of men and women to give of themselves for their less fortunate fellows and for the great causes of truth and justice might find expression in something other than the trenches and shambles to which they are usually led.

In recent years we have seen some stirrings of that deep desire to devote life to the public good which would have pleased that philosopher who was searching for a moral equivalent for war. Yet, as a nation, we have not found it, nor have other nations found it. So we stand today, exposed to the whirlwind of fears, suspicions and increases of armaments.

* * *

The great need today is a constructive, positive, aggressive program of peace building. I propose substituting the slogan, "Prepare for Peace," in place of the well-known "Prepare for War." I urge a program that can be clearly understood, enlisting the interests and activities of the influential and the obscure, something which citizens of all ages and ranks can sink their teeth into.



Many will say: "Prepare for peace? That is just a foolish, empty, meaningless cry in a world where few trust their neighbors. It is impractical. War is inevitable. Look at the prejudices, hatreds, suspicions and warlike attitude of nations today!"

Yes, the task is big. But what a challenge! During the last few years I have been thinking much about preparedness for peace. I have allowed myself to wonder if the American people really wanted peace. I have tried to find if there is among them a will to prepare for peace.

* * *

I am convinced that such a will exists. It runs like a strong current of popular opinion, deeply below the surface of troubled events today. But it is there. I, for one, am determined to see if such a current can be turned, with all its sweep and power, into the stream of our active national life.

We have but to study the world situation to realize how greatly needed is such a course of action. War threats in Europe, war drums beating in Asia, the thunder of gathering international storms, tell the story. We see the diplomatic maneuvering and secret jockeying that in the past have resulted in war!

SENATOR GERALD P. NYE

Senator Nye Advocates Strong Neutrality Legislation as an Aid to Peace

Agreements to limit armaments have expired, and a race for war preparations is on. Bigger ships! Heavier guns! More men! More airplanes! Poison gas and chemicals!

History has offered no spectacle more appalling than the threat that the youths of today are simply waiting their turn to die!

Our boys who were born the year the great European war started are now twenty-three. Those born during the year we joined our forces with the Allied nations in 1917 are now twenty. Young men. Facing the future, hopeful of a chance to make a living, to build homes and rear families in peace. Have we—and have they—learned anything?

* * *

Can another holocaust be averted? Can another world war, which would make the last one seem like a skirmish, be avoided? I answer:

"Yes. Provided there is swift, sure, intelligent action. Provided we turn our attention now to a vigorous preparation for peace. Provided we use a fraction of the thought, planning, energy and money we spend preparing for war, in rebuilding friendly international relations. Provided we strengthen every possible factor in opposition to those forces that would involve us in another nation's quarrels."

Our first task is to recognize clearly those forces that are drawing the nations relentlessly toward war. We do but waste our efforts if we do not see plainly our problems. I dare to enumerate what are the outstanding causes of the present war preparations, which must be recognized and dealt with before a program of peace building can be effective:

There is the desire on the part of some nations for "expansion"—outlets for their crowded populations, for raw materials, for colonies.

Commercial rivalries—the fight for supremacy in trade and commerce.

The selfish nationalistic spirit finding its expression in secret diplomacies, treaties and intrigues, those breeders of fear and suspicion that always have led to war.

The desire of dictatorial leaders of some nations to spread their political doctrines over the world. And their desire to cover up their own failures, blunderings and weaknesses by causing their peoples to concentrate energies and efforts upon a common cause of war against others.

The repeated failures of disarmament conferences, building in minds throughout the world the suspicion that "some other nation" is responsible and must be dealt with by war.

The building of huge armaments, the unrestricted advancement of war preparations themselves, all over the world.

These things, I maintain, are barriers across the highway to world amity. We need a straightforward, continuous program of peace preparation to deal with them, to overcome their disastrous effects.

I feel that we of America have made a start in pointing the way toward peace. We have recently seen, through the investigation of the munitions industry, how tremendous an influence toward war this industry, with all its many ramifications, can be. We have seen how greed for profit on the part of makers of war materials, and by financiers back of them, played a prominent part in our participation in the war that was raging 20 years ago, and we know that these are among the same forces that must be combated to prevent our being dragged into any future war.

* * *

Facts now in the official records clearly reveal that men actually appeal to prejudice, resort to bribery and use other despicable practices to arouse fears and hates of neighbor nations to the point where larger and larger preparations for war will be demanded. Undeniably, it is shown how makers of war supplies arm nations against each other with the same instruments of warfare, and how the makers of munitions in our own land are helping to arm the very nations against whom the same makers are warning us to be prepared.

An awakened public opinion is demanding that never again shall we allow our country to be plunged into war by greed for gain by those who provide the munitions and supplies of war. We must next move either to nationalize the making of war implements or to control their production so that they can never again be used to disrupt our relations with other nations.

* * *

We have learned that we cannot take part in other peoples' wars commercially without becoming involved in the actual fighting. Therefore we have embarked upon a new neutrality policy, as an important step in preparedness for peace. In August, 1935, a Neutrality Act was passed, which makes mandatory upon the President the declaring of embargoes upon the shipment of arms, munitions and implements of war to either belligerent nation in the event of war, and to warn American citizens that they cannot travel on vessels of the warring nations except at their own risk.

The act was renewed at the last session of Congress, and in the present session, with overwhelming popular approval back of it, will be renewed and strengthened. It had its initial test in the embargoes placed upon shipments of war materials in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and came through with flying colors. Extended to include civil strife, it more recently has prevented aid to belligerents in war-torn Spain.

In our neutrality laws we are writing a new international policy. We are giving up some of our cherished "rights" to shipping, modifying our "freedom of the seas" doctrine, and withdrawing the protection of the American flag to citizens whose actions might lead to our becoming involved in hostilities. But from all over the nation comes this response:

"Let us do it, if it will aid the cause of peace. It is worth the price!"

Our next step in peace preparedness should be a renewal of our leadership in disarmament. Are all our efforts of the past on this score to be lost?

* * *

The United States has chosen to join the scramble of big military preparations. Our expenditures for war preparedness this year will run well over $1,000,000,000! Other nations are doing likewise. Yet we wonder why international hatreds are kept alive and only overt acts are needed to touch off the powder kegs. I remain a believer in a national defense capable of repulsing the attack of any possible enemy of my country. But I offer as an example of the effect this frantic rivalry for military power must produce upon the nations, the words of a friend who wrote:

"I have a neighbor with whom I wish to be a friend. He also wants to be a friend of mine, and we both agree that we must get along peacefully together. In order to show him my good intentions I built a high, barbed-wire fence, with steel pickets, between his house and mine. He, in turn, to convince me of his friendship, put a ferocious dog in his back yard. I then put bullet-proof glass in the window on his side and started wearing pistols in my belt. The other day I saw him moving supplies of poison gas and hand grenades into his house. Now I have a machine gun mounted in the front yard, and for the life of me I can't understand why we don't get along any better."

We need a conference to discuss disarmament, which will contain delegates genuinely interested in the cause of peace. Such conferences in the past have been made up of representatives whose interests are the same as those of the munitions plants which would lose business by disarmament, even in a small degree, and by delegates in gold braid, admirals and generals trained in the business of war and armament, not in peace and disarmament.

We need now to make real our avowed pledge to settle all international difficulties by peaceful means. We announced that intention, with sixty-one other nations, when in 1928 we signed the Briand-Kellogg Treaty. The most effective way to do that would be to halt our huge preparations for war and confine them in the future to an adequate defense. We should assure other countries, by our plans for defensive warfare only, that they need not consider building defenses against us. Does one need an unusual imagination to realize what the result would be if nations actually confined themselves to preparation for defense against attack?

Another step in our preparedness for peace must be made in helping solve the economic problems of the world. A nation not able to give all its citizens an adequate living is a constant potential victim of war.

No people can be happy when they feel themselves starved economically and commercially. Leaders of nations in need of better economic opportunities and organization too often feed their people with dreams instead of food, with delusions of persecution, and with appeals to patriotism. Fear, armaments and mistrust are the inevitable result.

* * *

We of America need to offer every possible assistance in securing economic justice for all nations, in commerce, in conditions of labor, in standards of living. We need to help educate our neighbors to the fact that this solution is more sound and practical than the "expansion" theory. No colonies, no amount of raw materials, no territory for the settlement of crowded people can be worth the cost of another war. Every economic problem known to man today can better be solved by peaceful negotiation and friendly co-operation than by bombastic imperialism.

Still another step must be taken in our program of peace building. We must develop an active, lively public interest in the cause of world amity. We must shape public opinion so as to demand a constant searchlight to be turned upon both our preparation for war and our efforts for peace. The people need but to know the truth, and the truth will make them free to act in the right way.

God give us the courage to face the facts and to follow the dictates of our experience; to follow a high and noble resolve not to force our children and our children's children to witness and to take part in the destruction of our social, economic and moral life which another major war would bring the world!

A Sudden Wing

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Upon the bough the willow buds are green
With the first tender green of early spring,
And near the river young forsythia
Unsheathes its petals yellow as new grain.
Somewhere above our heads a sudden wing
Disturbs the silence like a bright flute played,
And though the grass is brown where winter walked
We can remember summer and her pride.
This is the prelude that the deepest snow
Can never quite erase, the frost embrace.
This is the peace the winter hours sow . . .
Here on a day in spring we watch the plow
Turning the earth beneath a willow bough.

Pressure Politics: With Silver Lining

Though the Market Price of Silver Is 45 Cents an Ounce, Uncle Sam Pays 77 Cents While Trying to Maintain a 1 to 3 Ratio of the Metal With an Ever-Mounting Gold Reserve

By H. B. Elliston

SOME MONTHS AGO I asked a shrewd observer of the Washington scene why the non-silver legislators tolerated the Silver Purchase Act. He answered, "The reason is very simple; you see there is no vested interest *against* silver purchasing."

"But the public interest is against it," I remarked. He smiled at my *naïveté*, and for answer shrugged his shoulders.

Against this benefit to the silver interests a legislator at last arose in protest. This was the Hon. James Buchanan, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "Why, oh, why," he asked, three years and two months after Congress made the authorization, "do we pay 78 cents an ounce to our silver miners, when the market price is only 45 cents?" "That is a long story," began the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the remark was addressed, and then told it in part. At the close there was this eloquent colloquy:

Chairman Buchanan: I believe you and I think about alike on this silver question.

Secretary Morgenthau: I do not think we are very far apart.

* * *

The story is worth retelling in non-official language. On Dec. 21, 1933, the silver interests succeeded in persuading the President to authorize the purchase of the domestic production of the metal for four years, at 64½ cents an ounce. At that time the market price was 43½ cents, so the new purchase price amounted to 50 per cent above the then market price. A neat little bounty!

The silverites knew that some day the Buchanans would begin to ask inconvenient questions. Therefore it was necessary to boost the market price either abreast or above the new Treasury buying price in order that the American price would not look like a handout. Moreover, there was the surety that, if the world price could be pushed above 64½ cents an ounce, then the Treasury would have to bring the domestic price up to it.

A demand for anything can put up its price as well as an offer to buy at a higher-than-market price. So the drive for American purchases in world as well as home markets was pushed. All kinds of buying measures appeared as legislative bills. The Treasury, in countering the agitation, replied with as many expedients. Secretary Morgenthau even went so far as to publicize the financially interested among the silver exponents. To no avail; the list exposed the name of a notable agitator for the purchase policy, the Coughlin organization, but, because of the lack of any vested interest against silver purchasing, did not excite much anti-silver sentiment. Indeed, the list seemed to act as a "boomerang" on the Treasury, for the silver spokesmen intensified their pressure, and eventually the White House had to succumb to it. On June 17, 1934, another purchase bill became law, this time for an ambitious buying program on *world* markets.

* * *

President Roosevelt imposed one condition in acquiescing in the pressure. He insisted that his Secretary of the Treasury should buy the silver in his own way. Such a condition seemed to imply that he hoped that recovery would enable him either to put his new powers in cold storage or to use them perfunctorily. However, recovery did not fight for the President. The business indexes kept falling. And Mr. Roosevelt, harried by the watchdogs of silver, found himself impelled by force of circumstances to carry out the silver policy "enthusiastically," to quote Secretary Morgenthau's promise; and buying started in earnest in late summer, 1934.

The official aim of the Silver Purchase Act of June 17, 1934, is simple. It is that the monetary policy of the United States shall be to increase the proportion of silver in America's metallic reserves. The ratio is ultimately to be $1 in silver to $3 in gold. To attain it the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to make the necessary purchases of silver, provided that no purchases were made at a price in excess of $1.29 an ounce. This latter is often referred to, with reason, as an alternative goal.

But it was necessary, in order to "put over" silver buying abroad as a public interest, to invent public justifications for it. I once counted up 20 such justifications. Except for the theoretical assertion that the United States should go on a hard money basis, these arguments were all flimsy, and have been proved to be flimsy by what fine writers used to call "the efflux of events."

Primarily silver purchasing was held to be justified as a recovery-primer, and the fervor of silver-mining spokesmen, helped by the impassioned radio oratory of Father Coughlin, persuaded many otherwise indifferent folk that silver had all the properties of a miracle worker. Such a view was based upon the nation's alleged shortage of money.

Now there is a respectable school of economic thought which agreed that the United States was short of money. But it pointed out that the money in use in the United States is paper, not silver. Therefore, in replenishing the country's money, it was not necessary to buy silver from abroad; the Government merely needed to issue bonds, sell them to the banks, which paid for them by opening new deposit accounts for Government spending.

International News Photo, Courtesy American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

SILVER MINE IN BUTTE, MONTANA

Silver Mines Started to Produce at Full Speed When the Government Ordered "Buy"

This, in fact, has been done. And, as a result, the deposits, spent by the Government, have been added to private citizens' deposits, thus replenishing the nation's money. To buy silver as well was, to say the least, a job of supererogation.

Then the justification for silver buying offered by Senator Borah attracted its own following. The senior Senator from Idaho comes from a silver-mining State. But, far from invoking the needs of Idaho miners, he spoke eloquently of the need for restoring the purchasing power of "half the human race" in Asia and the Americas.

Many misconceptions hid under the Senator's oratory. He seemed to labor under the impression that there were many countries that used silver as standard money. In point of fact, there was only one great country, China. And putting up the price of China's money did not add to China's "purchasing power" for the simple reason that purchasing power is an attribute of the production and distribution of goods and services.

It was more plausible to say that an advance in the price of silver increased China's purchasing power *for foreign products*. If the silver in China is put up in price, apparently it can buy more foreign goods. Indeed, this is what Representative Dies said, and in that cause, specifically the increased sale to China of American tobacco, he piloted the silver purchase bill through the House of Representatives. Raymond Moley, formerly the head of the Roosevelt "brain trust," was among many others who joined this chorus.

* * *

However, the argument is no more logical than Mr. Borah's. For a nation doesn't buy its goods from abroad with its money, but with its own goods. How would an increase in the price of China's money affect this relation? By stimulating its imports, surely; but likewise by checking its exports, or the goods that buy the imports. So that the "stimulus" to imports is quickly overtaken by commercial atrophy.

This is exactly what happened. China, far from being grateful to those who wanted to put up her "purchasing power," soon began to feel the effects of American silver buying adversely. She put up her tariffs. She protested to Washington. And then, unable to stand the strain any longer, she abandoned silver as money, and is now busy experimenting with paper money in its place.

A third group of later converts to silverism arose which saw in the silver purchases a means for redistributing America's surplus gold. The avalanche of incoming gold, so necessary in the view of those who thought America was short of hard money, became a problem of concern. There are several ways of stopping it. One is to buy more goods from abroad: the goods would help to settle balances which were being settled in gold. Silver thus came to be regarded as a "good" which might offset either the necessity for adding

(Continued on page 15)

Ewing Galloway Photo

WHERE SILVER AND GOLD ARE DISCUSSED

The United States Treasury Building in Washington, With the Sherman Monument in the Foreground

Beauty for America's Walls

Harold Weston Is One of the American Painters Under Whose Brushes Mural Art, Hitherto Not Stressed in the United States, Promises to Bloom, Thanks to Federal Patronage

By Dorothy Adlow

In the light of recent history of art, the practice of painting pictures on walls with the expectation that they will remain fixed and unmovable seems novel to many persons. Yet mural painting is one of the most ancient pictorial forms. Wall spaces have challenged the imagination of the artist throughout known history, and what he has depicted on expansive surfaces seems invariably to have related to daily life of his time, to belief and ritual and the group-striving toward perfection. Murals have had a purpose: To teach, to commemorate, to inspirit. As we scrutinize murals of the past, we learn from the subjects the nature of contemporary practice and thought, and from the handling we discern native sensitiveness and intelligence.

Many artists of recent years, in the detachment of studio painting, in the shrunken dimensions of easel pictures, have felt limited. Their very freedom to paint where and when and what they please, has seemed frustrating. They have, unawares, wandered far away from the center of things. Easel painting has become a special practice, serving the purpose of a particular temperament and intellect. Some painters who lack that bent have longed for larger wall spaces upon which they may spread pictorial themes that relate to contemporary life and aspiration.

Social forms and practices which engendered the themes of mural painting of the past have altered. Restoration of this genre requires considerable thought, the adaptation of themes and forms to contemporary life. A mural style cannot be created overnight, nor can it be made something significant by awards and decrees.

* * *

The opportunities which the American Government has extended to artists in the last few years have included an art program limited to the decoration of government buildings. Since the Treasury Department supervises federal architecture, the decoration of buildings with painting and sculpture is naturally brought under its direction, as well. It has arranged to co-ordinate the three major arts of painting, architecture and sculpture so that they can enhance each other artistically, and contribute most socially.

"This co-operation between the three great arts," says Forbes Watson, authority on these subjects, "is what gives the program its essential character of permanence and its social and educational force."

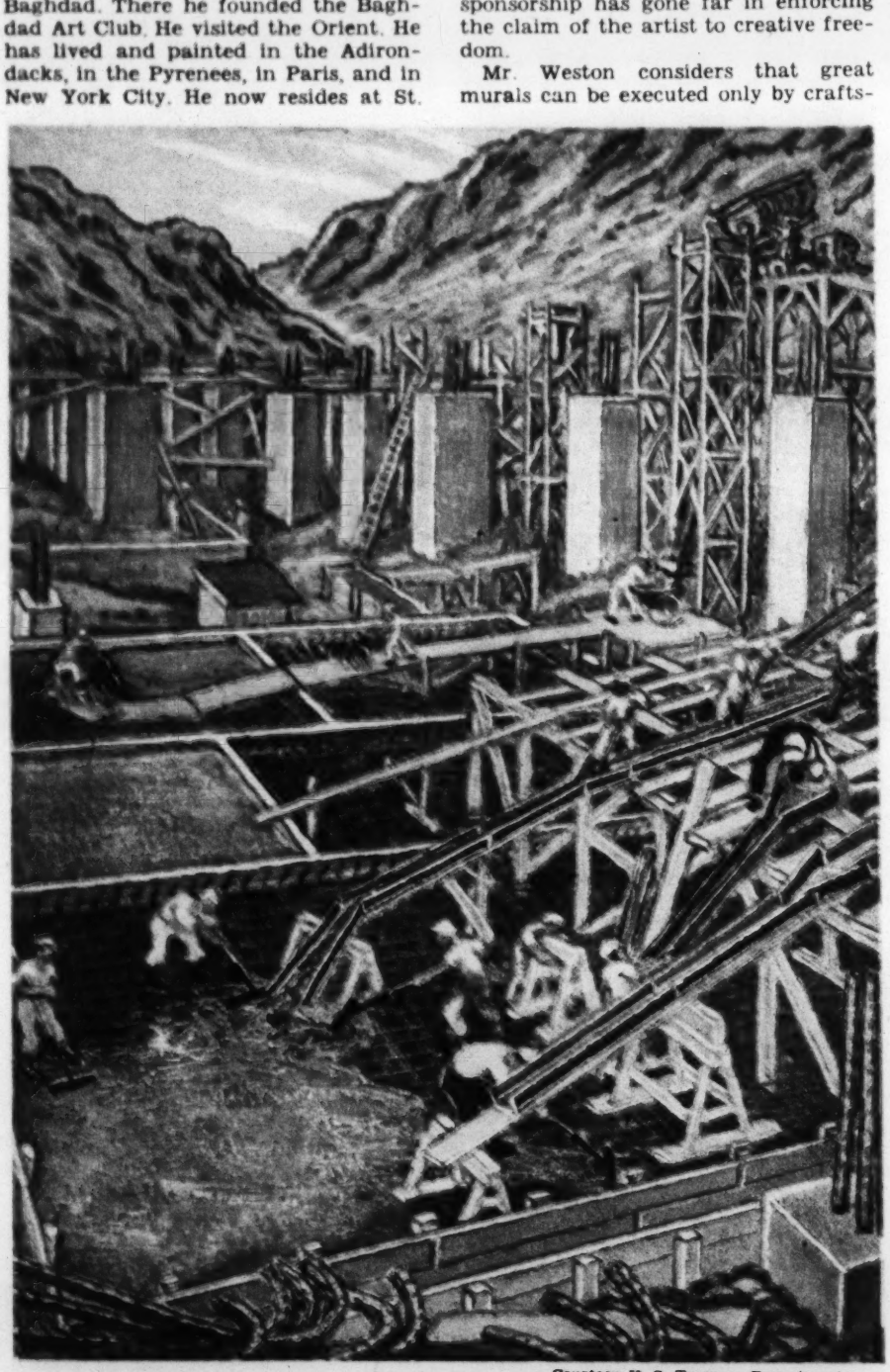
Many painters and sculptors of recognized merit have been awarded contracts to execute federal commissions. From the preliminary sketches and mural models which have been exhibited, certain conclusions can be reached: That the artists have accepted their commissions with a feeling of high seriousness and great responsibility; and that they have started upon the jobs with the understanding that their work is lasting and consequently must be pertinent.

Their schemes disclose varied styles, from the patterned and conventional to the naturalistic; from the flat, two-dimensional to the rounded and plastic; from urbane, sophisticated handling to ingenuous provincial treatment. There are traces of diverse influences, which are designated as modern, and yet, through the variations of style, there is a common thematic note: the forces and practices of American life, today and yesterday.

* * *

Among the American muralists, there is one whose scheme is particularly interesting. His name is Harold Weston. Recognized already as an artist of distinction, he has exhibited in several cities. His murals have been designed for the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C.

A Harvard graduate, class of 1916, Mr. Weston was with the British Army between 1916-1919. He was stationed at Baghdad. There he founded the Baghdad Art Club. He visited the Orient. He has lived and painted in the Adirondacks, in the Pyrenees, in Paris, and in New York City. He now resides at St. Huberts in Essex county, New York. Praised by critics for his frankness and independence, for his humanity, for his compositional co-ordination and movement, Mr. Weston admits that he, like his fellow-muralists with federal contracts, has had little experience in painting large wall areas. He will remain one of the pioneers of this genre in America.



Courtesy U. S. Treasury Department

"REINFORCED CONCRETE"
Designed by Harold Weston for the Procurement Building. This Mural Is One of Several Planned to Express Something of the Great Modern Trend of Federal Construction From 1933 to 1937

Mr. Weston, like any artist with knowledge and sensibility, understands that painting a mural is a large and serious undertaking. For him the mural is more like an embellishment of wall space. Only in recent years has it evoked the appropriate seriousness and begun to mature as an art. To date, mural painting in America has been dominated by architects, who have sometimes regarded this branch of creative art as something very subservient to their contribution. Where there is a conventional architecture which looks back humbly to antique origins, the painting which adorns it cannot impart a modern spirit without appearing singularly inconsistent. Where architecture has caught up with the needs and nature of the times, the painter may feel less constraint. Federal sponsorship has gone far in enforcing the claim of the artist to creative freedom.

Mr. Weston considers that great murals can be executed only by craftsmen who have something to say; something which is of significance to themselves and their epoch. In proportion to their greatness, they remain important to subsequent generations. Note, for example, the expression given to form by Giotto or Massaccio in Italy, or the social ideals elucidated by Rivera in his earlier murals in Mexico.

* * *

A mural that is conceived as a wall decoration to ornament its architectural background is of no real significance. It should be in keeping with, and have a design relationship to the architecture. Mr. Weston believes that the mural should be expressive of the function of the building in which it is painted. Although painted in accordance with the personal vision of the artist, it must not fall into that category of art which is not readily intelligible to the public of an epoch. One of the difficulties which hamper the painting of significant murals is the lack of vital or accepted symbols with which to refer to the diverse factors of contemporary life. In an era of rapid social and economic change, the artist lacks perspective. He wants the contemplative maturity to go beyond the catchwords of today, which will have vanished tomorrow.

* * *

Mr. Weston's murals for the Procurement Division are closely related to the activities of that particular section of the Treasury Department. They are planned to express something of the great period of federal construction from 1933 to 1937; modern architecture, modern engineering methods and centralized handling of supplies for federal use.

On two large end walls, there are portrayed the two branches of procurement: Public Works and Supply. Six smaller individual panels represent stages of modern construction and diverse types of building under procurement throughout the country. They represent:

1. Surveying - Excavation - Grading (California).
2. Foundations-Reinforced Concrete (State of Washington).
3. Substructural Steel-Pile Driving (Washington, D. C.).
4. Superstructural Steel (New York City).
5. Stone-Brick-Tile (Mid-East).
6. Stucco - Roofing (Miami, Florida).

Mr. Weston's murals treat a subject which requires keen observation and technical understanding. He has not slurred over details, and while he has been patient with and respectful of engineering intricacies, he has exercised another kind of discipline by incorporating all this material in a well-considered design. Two purposes are served simultaneously, information is imparted, decoration has been contrived. Although the artist is not obliged to be instructive, it is expected that what he relates should be done with clarity, orderliness and beauty.

* * *

Mr. Weston's imagery shapes up in terms of line patterns. He does not promote form, heighten the sense of roundness and bulk; on the contrary, he holds formal excess in restraint and conveys the characteristics of the theme effectively in terms of lineal traceries. It is extraordinary how much can be said, with such limits imposed. Mr. Weston's murals will seem exceptional for this linear, patterned emphasis. And yet, as we turn back to wall painting of the Middle Ages, we recall that there, too, line is the idiom of expression, that flatness is maintained, encouraged even, with no loss of vitality.

Because of the novelty of government patronage, the mural painters—all project craftsmen, in fact—have been brought into excessive prominence. What they have been doing has been held under the spotlight, scrutinized closely, lauded too much, frowned upon unduly. There is no doubt that the mural painters would welcome seclusion, so that their ideas may take root, grow, mature, so that they may speculate and experiment. Such human effort does not sprout in full ripeness, overnight. It must be schooled, disciplined, cultivated. The public must be patient; the artist must have time.

Who knows? The art of mural painting, as it strives to respond to contemporary feeling, may prove subsequently to be something very different from what it is today. The seriousness and conscientiousness of artists who are working in this medium is heartening. Worthy results may be expected from their persistent effort.

London Prepares a Royal Salute

The Thirty-ninth Coronation in Westminster Abbey Since William the Conqueror Is to Be a Tribute to an Empire Institution Rather Than to a Personality

By Alan Ivimey

LONDON IS QUITE USED, of course, to coronations. This will be the thirty-ninth in Westminster Abbey since William the Conqueror. And always London was glad to turn out to see the show, though, from time to time, various sections of the crowd may have had mixed feelings as to the prospects under the sovereign.

Still, the preparations of the streets, the growing sense of anticipation and the hope of a day's holiday come into that category called "time out of mind" and are now, in 1937, as keen as they ever were.

But there is one essential and big difference between the great show of May 12 and those older, more riotous and more fantastic occasions when, say, Elizabeth or Henry VIII passed to their crowning.

For weeks London has been preparing its salute—a gesture on a bigger scale than ever seen before. From bunting to printing, every kind of industry has been humming away with extra orders for the coronation for months past. Enough steel tubing has been assembled for the stands along the route to reach from London to Cologne. Hotel proprietors have been polishing up their prices against the coming of a huge army of invaders from the provinces and abroad.

Yes, it's going to be a big salute. But this time all these hundreds of thousands of hands waving hats or umbrellas or paper streamers will be honoring something more than a single human personality. London is fond of the man, but it is the institution of royalty that she salutes with such splendor.

* * *

That institution has survived many changes and modifications—even total abolition for a few years. It has withstood revolution, defamation and the memory of tyranny. It has watched other systems rise into a similar intensity of criticism—and has been the more content to carry on. In function, in what it gives in return for what is expected of it, this institution of kingship has acquired an impressive stability in England.

In former times, much more depended on personality, much less on precedent. With the change of sovereign you might have to change your politics or even your religion if you wanted to pursue your ordinary activities in peace. A coronation, too, might be considered a good chance to pay off old scores; or it might be an occasion to beware of someone else paying off old scores on you. Furthermore, the notion of kingship changed somewhat in its details with each new king, be he good, bad, strong, weak, warlike or peace-loving.

Drawn by Lawrence Walker for The Christian Science Monitor

AN IMPRESSION OF THE CORONATION STANDS IN THE MALL, LOOKING TOWARD ADMIRALTY ARCH

Formerly, London had a quaint way of indicating to the new sovereign more or less what was expected of him. In those days, in fact, till the time of James II, the coronation processions went from the Tower, which was then a royal residence, to Westminster; and as London then meant the area within the City walls, all the fun took place between the Tower and Temple Bar.

At various points along the route scaffolding was erected to represent the background of all sorts of allegorical scenes—from the Nine Muses in a grotto to Homer and Virgil on a mountaintop. From such vantage points these figures would harangue the monarch in English, French or Latin. In the speeches and with a guise of humility, many a shrewd hint was given as to what the London citizens wanted.

Keystone Photos

FOR AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW
Statues Are Covered and Trees Trimmed as Spectator Stands Go Up Along the Route of the Coronation Procession

For instance, at the crowning of Henry VI, on a "clear and bright day," as we read, of November, 1429, one pageant in Cheapside represented three wells. Presiding over them were three figures representing Mercy, Grace and Piety, attended each by a lady who drew water for anyone who asked it. All about the wells there were trees with leaves and fruit. One hopes Henry liked it, for he was only eight years old at the time.

The speeches made by these allegorical figures were in verse—of a sort—though James I had the pleasure of listening to some rhymes by Ben Jonson. This was apparently of a strongly pacifist note, for the account says that while it was being recited a figure of Peace was represented on a temporary archway with "War grovelling at her feet."

Children were used a great deal in these coronation tableaux. Edward VI, himself only a child at the time, was addressed, in song, like this:

> King Edward, King Edward,
> God save King Edward.
> Long to continue
> In grace and virtue
> Which God preserve in peace and werre
> and safely keep from all dangerre.

In all this we see the same idea; namely, an attempt to please a private person. Now, the more dignified display is designed only to do honor to an institution which both the chief participant and the crowd are united in one purpose to support.

Although a lot of people might welcome a few acrobats and things while waiting for the procession to arrive, there are compensations in these modern days. Caterers' stalls are conveniently situated under the stands—which is better than water out of an imitation well, anyway—and loudspeakers at intervals will provide pleasant music, better performed than any heard in Tudor days.

On the other hand, of course, the old-time Londoners got the benefit of a certain variety in their procession which we can hardly hope to equal now. In a number of reigns there were two coronation processions, because the King married after his crowning and there had to be a separate ceremony for the Queen. This was the case when sweet Anne of Bohemia came over to wed Richard II.

These royal lovers, whom London saw again not so long ago in "Richard of Bordeaux," found a wonderful wooden castle sprung up for their admiration when their train reached Cheapside. But instead of truculent-looking men-at-arms, with well-twirled mustachios, these festal battlements were guarded by the prettiest girls the City could produce. The girls set themselves to blowing showers of gold leaf down upon their King and his new Queen till the air seemed in a sort of dance of golden butterflies, as the record tells us.

* * *

They followed this up by scattering gold coins before the hoofs of the cavalcade—but not real coins, of course; only symbolical representations. The City could always be lavish, but it never really threw its money about.

When, later in her reign, Anne revisited the City and was in Cheapside once more, she had the thrill of seeing an angel, complete with cloud, descend toward her and present her with a crown—a solid gold circlet, and another for her husband.

Anne Boleyn did even better in presents if not in the actual presentation (I don't think the City ever bettered that notion of the angel and the cloud; it had the real Reinhardt touch). She was given a purse with 1000 gold marks in it by the City Recorder and on top of that, when she got as far as the Little Conduit, there were Pallas, Juno and Venus all ready to give up their famous golden apple—real gold—to Anne. This impressive fruit was divided into three compartments that typified riches, wisdom and felicity.

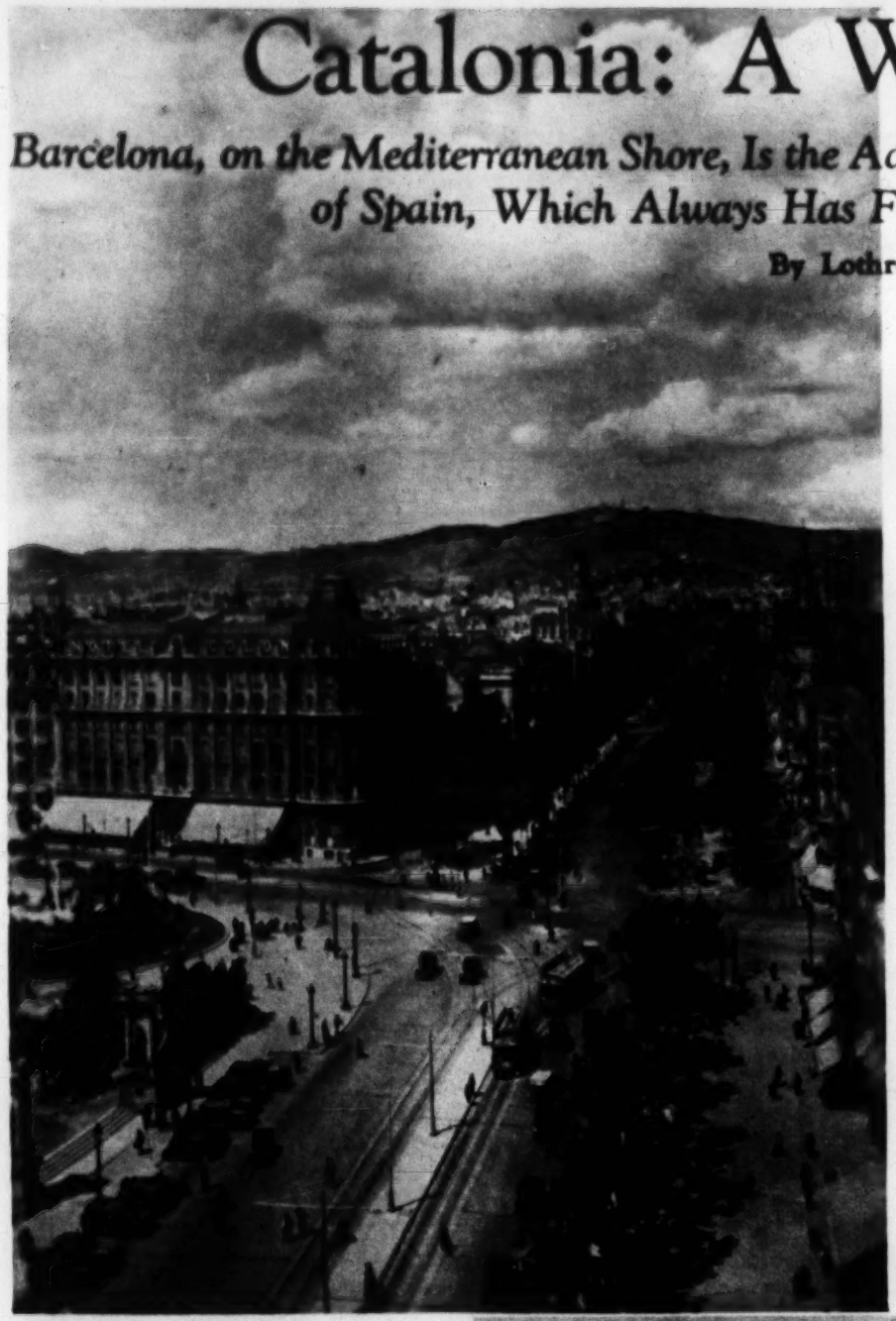
No. If there is one thing certain about May 12, 1937, as compared with those old days, it is that sovereign, organizers and crowd are more certain of each other than ever before. Between them, they're going to stage a wonderful pageant.

Yes, it will be a right royal salute.

Catalonia: A Would-Be Nation

Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Shore, Is the Administrative Center of This Individualistic Section of Spain, Which Always Has Fought to Control Its Own Destiny

By Lothrop Stoddard



To those unversed in the complexities of Spanish life, Catalonia must be a puzzle. This compact block of territory, comprising the northeastern corner of the Iberian Peninsula, is today virtually an independent state. It has a government of its own, sitting in the great port city of Barcelona. It likewise has its own army. Catalan regiments, though fighting valiantly for a common cause, are technically distinct from those of the Spanish Republican Government, which has left Madrid and sits provisionally at Valencia, another seaport farther down the Mediterranean coast. The Catalan Government is no mere revolutionary junta; it is legally established as an autonomous body under the Constitution of the Spanish Republic framed in 1931.

Offhand, all this seems rather queer. On the map, Spain looks so compact beyond its land rampart of the Pyrenees that we are apt to think of it as a unified nation on the French model. This, however, is not the case. Geography and history have combined to retard the process of national evolution. Even today, Spain is a grouping of distinctive elements whose fusion is far from complete. The squarish block of the Iberian Peninsula is fringed by mountain ranges which shut off the coastal belts from the central plateau—itself crosscut by mountains. This high, semi-arid, hinterland is the home of the Castilians, who regard themselves as pre-eminently the ruling race.

* * *

Adventurous and proud, prone to mysticism and inclined to be impractical, the Castilian type comes out vividly in "Don Quixote." Quite different in temperament are other Spanish stocks, such as the laborious Gallego, the stubborn Basque, and the languorous Andalusian. Yet, all these are Spaniards. The Catalan, however, feels himself hardly Spanish save in a formal sense.

The reason for this roots in the fact that Catalonia is an offshoot of southern France. When the tide of Moorish invasion had inundated the whole Iberian Peninsula, except its northern fringe of mountains, the first counter-attack came, not from the Spanish refugees among the Pyrenees and the hills of the Atlantic seaboard, but from the continental north. Charlemagne, Emperor of the Franks, rolled back the Moors from Spain's northeastern corner and there established a frontier march called the County of Barcelona. These immigrant borderers brought with them their southern French speech and culture, known as Provençal.

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Thus was founded Catalonia. And, for centuries, its ties with the Provençal homeland were extremely close. The Provençal stock evolved a gracious civilization, full of color, which blossomed early in the Middle Ages and might well have produced a strong, united nation bestriding the Pyrenees. Unhappily, the Provençals, free-thinking and inclined to heresy, brought down upon themselves the wrath of the Papacy, then at the zenith of its power. Though Catalonia escaped invasion, its ties with southern France weakened and its political destinies were presently bound up with the neighboring Spanish kingdom of Aragon.

During the later Middle Ages, this union was mutually fruitful. Catalans and Aragonese got on well together, and both shared in a political and economic expansion which made the joint kingdom one of the great powers of the Mediterranean world. It pushed back the Moors and colonized the eastern seaboard, so that today the folk there speak a Catalan dialect right down past Valencia. Taking to the sea, it also conquered the Balearic islands, which likewise still use the Catalan tongue. Indeed, the banners of Aragon waved over Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and parts of Greece, while Barcelona became a great commercial city, rivaled Venice and Genoa, and gave the medieval world a code of maritime law in its celebrated "Consulado del Mar."

Catalonia's golden age ended when King Ferdinand of Aragon married Queen Isabella of Castile. When the Castilian-minded monarchs in Madrid tried to deprive Catalonia of its historic privileges, they met with fierce opposition. In reprisal, the Catalans were debarred from any share in trade and commerce with Spain's vast colonial empire in the New World.

* * *

Through these grievous developments, Catalonia's former prosperity was blighted and Barcelona decayed. In their sad extremity, the Catalans looked northward once more and took the side of France in the wars then waged across the Pyrenees. Time and again, the Catalans rose in revolt, vowing an end to all Castilians in their savage "Hymn of the Reapers," which became the national anthem, legally forbidden and hence the more dearly prized. Even today, the martial strains of this long-proscribed song can set a Catalan audience into a patriotic frenzy.

Only in the nineteenth century did a revival set in, recalling ancestral glories and renewing the half-forgotten language in a modern literature. Of course, the central government at Madrid looked on this with an unfriendly eye. Yet its economic policy was giving Catalan nationalism new sinews of strength. Aiming to encourage Spanish industry, Madrid went in for protective tariffs. Behind rising tariff walls, the Catalans' traditional craftsmanship and business ability had fresh scope. Ere long, the valleys of Catalonia were dotted with factories supplying all Spain with their wares, while Barcelona again became a thriving seaport. Prosperity and wealth returned once more.

That did not weaken the nationalistic trend. But it did complicate matters. Catalonia's rise to the dual position of workshop and merchant of Spain was mainly due to its being inside a common tariff barrier. That favored position would obviously be lost with the independence dreamed of by the hotter nationalists. Hence the movement split into two camps, the more moderate looking to self-government within a Spain which had become a federal union instead of a highly centralized state.

* *

Barcelona's dark reputation is due to social as well as to nationalistic unrest. The rise of a vast urban working class was paralleled by the rapid spread of ultra-radical doctrines. These were mainly anarchist in character.

It is against this grim background that Catalonia's present position and prospects should be seen. The Spanish Republic, established after the fall of the Bourbon Monarchy in 1931, substantially satisfied Catalonia's nationalist aspirations by passing the Catalan Statute, which gave the region a broad measure of self-government. However, when the national elections two years later brought an unfriendly Conservative Cabinet to power in Madrid, trouble broke out again and culminated in the revolutionary outbreak that was so harshly repressed. Then came the political shift which brought a radical government to the helm at Madrid once more.

This Government made amends to Catalonia by reviving the suspended statute in full force. That is why Barcelona made common cause with Madrid from the first day of the present civil war.

QUEEN CITY OF CATALONIA

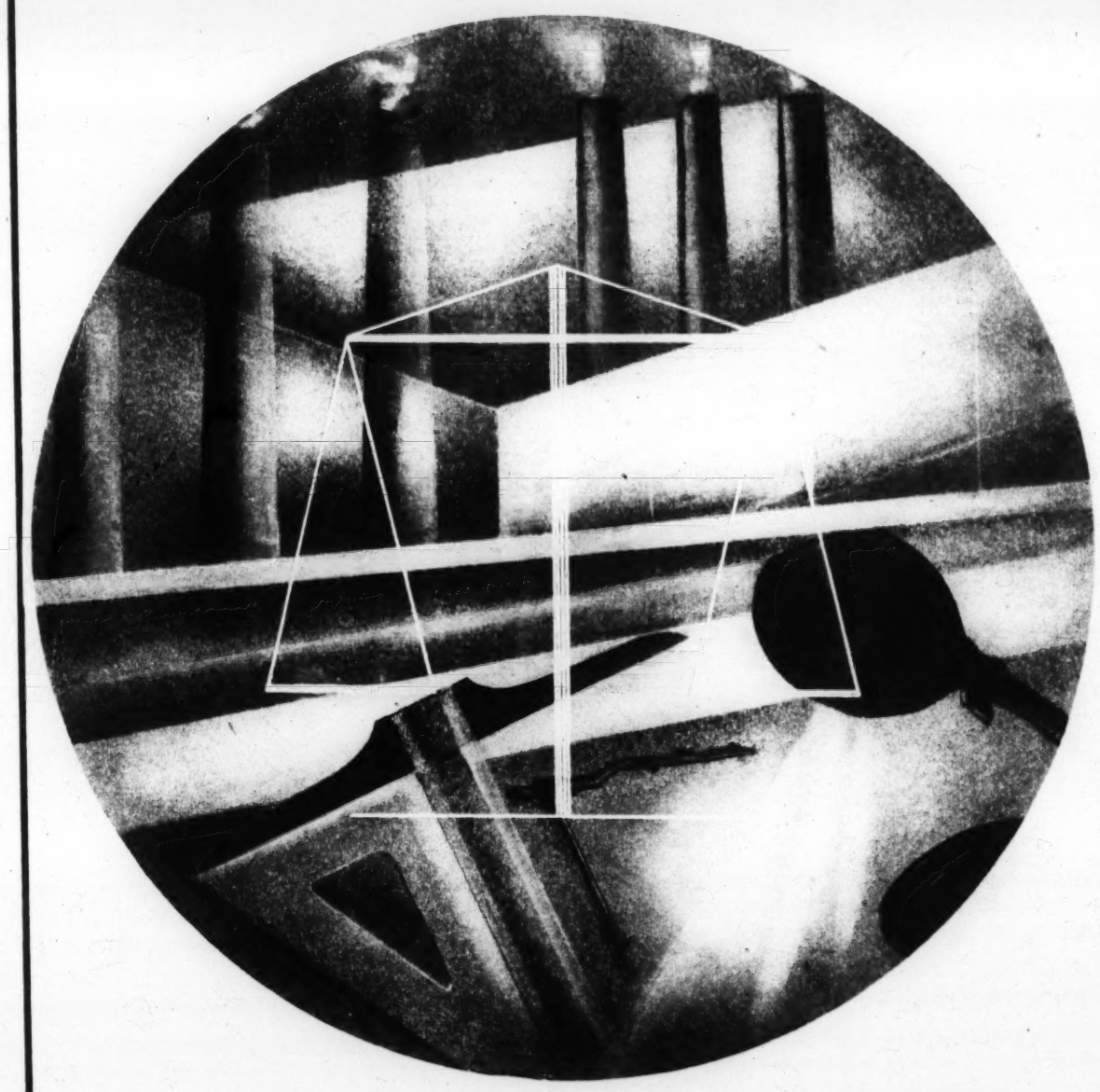
Paseo de Gracia, One of the Main Boulevards of Modern Barcelona, Is Shown at the Top, and in the Hills Behind the City Is the Catalonian Factory Pictured Above

PATIO OF THE ORANGE TREES Zerkowitz Photo

The "Generalitat," or Government Building, of Catalonia, in Barcelona, Shows an Interesting Adaptation of Gothic Details of Ornament to a Building of Renaissance Character

M E R I T

By Dorothy Ives



THE TRADITIONAL SON is one who follows in his father's footsteps. The head of a large business concern confided to a friend: "I have built up this business for my son. He will carry on after me. . . ."

The friend, who knew the young man, inquired. "But he's an artist! How are you going to pour him into your chemistry and test tubes?"

The father sighed. "Yes, I know. But at least it will be his. That is a satisfaction to me."

This illustrates a comment of Mrs. Beatrice Webb distinguished British Socialist economist. In her autobiography, she writes that one of her first observations of the capitalistic system was that personal attachments were its motives, as quite invariably a relative or close friend would be chosen to fill a post rather than an outsider, regardless of fitness, training or talent.

Yet, upon scanning the various group movements that have mushroomed over the globe during the last twenty-odd years, it is very evident that this impulse is not confined to any one of them. Each group, as it overthrows its predecessor, re-establishes itself—under a new name, perhaps, and with variations on old themes—on a general order of procedure which might roughly be termed human nature! In each group there are those who strive to come nearer the mark of justice to merit, but as groups, all seem to have one common denominator—the glory of the clan.

Books on social and civic problems ascribe imposing names to it, such as "spoils system" and "nepotism." But when reduced to its elements, it closely resembles the simpler phraseology of an old-time prayer—"God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four, no more, amen."

From time to time, through the cycles of progress, thinkers have recognized the necessity of founding the social order on a system of merit rather than favoritism. This is the only means of precluding the selfish abuse of privileges. During the regime of Theodore Roosevelt, the "merit system" was established as a means of overcoming the "Spoils System" in civil service appointments. This signalized a growing conviction that offices of government, as well as of private concerns, should be administered by those fitted to do the job, rather than by political friends or relatives of those in command, unless they are likewise so fitted.

* * *

Children cry out at an early age against the evils of partiality. "Teacher's pet" is an opprobrium reserved for those who regularly lade their teacher's desk with goodies calculated to win her affection, and with it, exceptions and privileges. The child's love of justice is native to men and women of all ages, classes, and conditions. Instinctively they demand it, whether aware of it in those words or not. And because this fact is overlooked too frequently, there are overturnings and overturnings. These will continue until the social order is finally established on a basis which is fundamentally just to all men.

Although the present system of world administration is clogged with deadwood—persons doing a job for which they have no especial liking, training, or talent, chosen for some personal reason—it needs neither revolutions nor wars to clear the channels. It needs only wiser conceptions of worth and just appreciation of it, in individual thought—whence all reforms proceed.

It is an odd commentary on human kind that, as a rule, just recognition is given far more readily to physical prowess than to examples in the intellectual and moral realm. Human nature seems willing enough to acknowledge itself outmatched in a sport, with an attitude of admiration and humility, but it feels far less inclined to sit at the feet of the spiritually-minded or intellectually proficient leaders of mankind.

* * *

During the last two decades there has been a growing tendency to exalt mediocrity, while distrusting the merits of an intellectual approach to problems of government, economics, and society. The frequent failure of representatives of the latter group to solve the problems dished up to them, is still not a legitimate reason to accept the "great American invitation to mediocrity," as Henry Justin Smith once described the practice of "doing just enough to 'get by.'"

Mediocrity sometimes bundles along rather pleasantly, in a genial, harmless way, side-stepping any real issues for fear of criticism, but this is no gauge of its ultimate effects. Certainly it is the exact opposite of true merit, whose watchwords are work and think. All must progress toward a much better conception of these than has yet been achieved if the horizon is to be cleared of its famine, pestilence and suffering.

A lessening of personal attachment, *per se*, as a motive power, is a next good step in this line. The sane, healthy and happy living which would result is an urgent motive for setting each individual to work on himself as the most important factor in civilization! According to his motives and the acts which result from them, he is either a contributor to society or the proverbial "monkey wrench" unwittingly jamming all the machinery. When one bolt is loose, the whole is in danger.

Setting before him as his model the fundamental qualities of Christianity, each will approach a standard of mental and moral culture as yet only glimpsed. To be able to recognize and appreciate true merit wherever seen, and give it opportunity to evolve its blessings on the race, is a sure sign of this spiritual growth in individual thought.

Planes That Pass in the

They Know They Are Passing, as Do Ground Officials, for by Radio Communication, Charts and Directs the Pilo

By John Eden

THERE WAS SNOW, AWAY west, but over the region north from Washington the ceiling was pretty good and the moon looked like a curve of silver paper pasted against a dark background. On the field, lights fitfully picked out the shapes of birds—silver, and scarlet, and golden, and emerald. You couldn't see the whole of them; just their heads, or a glistening shoulder and the top of a wing.

Lights swung round in the air, fingers of light, moving round and round, writing Gargantuan script in the night. "Come in," they signaled. Or, "Circle the field and watch the TWZ ship on your left." And, "Take off when ready, watching out for Trip No. 10, coming in from the West, as you climb. . . ."

The tower where we watched all this was like a cage of crystal suspended in mid-air, for its only interior light was the dull glow of ranks of buttons on the air dispatcher's table, and the gleaming scarlet eyes of radio receivers, a bank of them, at our right. You saw only the air dispatcher in silhouette most of the time, moving slightly forward to look far back of the field, to the east, talking into a hand microphone, then moving nearer to his desk and the buttons that switch on field lights. There, too, are his charts that indicate the simultaneous arrivals of maybe a half dozen ships, and their positions with relation to each other, all swiftly and accurately recorded.

* * *

Many a time I've caught snatches of the sound of a pilot talking into a microphone when a ship was on a landing field, but I never thought much about the destination of what he was saying. I knew in a general way, as we all must who use airplanes at all, that he was talking to "Operations" about the flight. What the weather was ahead, maybe. Whether he was going to be held on the field, waiting for the ultra-important passenger who couldn't be bothered with such things as hurry. . . .

But here, roaring in my ears and therefore very real—though the glassed-in tower, and night spread out about it, seem much more like a fantasy—was the focus of all such conversations.

We who are bothered by an occasional squeal of static from our radios are really not badly treated. Picture a glass box, 30 feet off the ground, about 12 feet by 8, with a bank of receivers all howling and giving forth what the air dispatcher assured me was perfectly coherent conversation. Some of it was technical, and business-like, and pressing for guidance and accurate ground reports; and some of it was frothy, seeming mainly to have to do with who was dancing with whom tonight when the flight was through.

* * *

I could only catch a word or two now and then. Pilot So-and-so was giving his position over New Brunswick and something about tell someone to warm up his bus out by the third hangar, as he had to make time to music and lights. And Pilot So-an-so—

"See him, up there?" said the dispatcher. "See that star? The green one? Well, now, see that speck, just to the left of the star? That's him. Listen. He wants to know if Pilot So-and-so is around anywhere and, if so, someone tell him to get out his dancing shoes, etc., etc., etc. . . ."

"All right," said the dispatcher into his mike. "Circle once and come straight in, but keep your eye on the American Airlines ship just taking off to your right. You've got plenty of room. Come in on the main runway; not too much landing speed. . . ."

Remember the play and film called "Ceiling Zero"? Remember how clear and unconfused all the conversations were that came in on the receiver in that melodrama? Well, an air dispatcher's office is nothing like it. That was all prettied up.

A pilot was present, paying his own first visit to the office of the man who talks him into and out of the air, and along thousands of miles of it every week, and he was as pleased and interested as a boy with a new electric train. This pilot and the air dispatcher assured me that the only thing that made play and actuality seem different was that you had to get the hang of sorting out the conversations as they came in. Do it year in, year out, and you get to know voices, mannerisms of speech, points of view. One pilot will be slow and measured in his reports, and stick to the main business. Another will be as chatty as a girl with a bid to the Yale prom. Pilots aren't automatons, and their characteristics come pouring into the air dispatcher's bird cage so fast they'd make any novelist's head spin.

* * *

There are several ways to get ships into and down out of the air, under ordinary conditions. Indeed, a man named Hersey, who is the chief dispatcher for Eastern Air Lines, says there are scarcely any conditions but ordinary conditions about handling ship traffic by radio. You may have to step on it, if you have six or eight ships approaching the field, so that they will not converge there at the same time, and plot the pyramid arrangement of them pretty fast, which will place one at 1000 feet, another at 2000, another at 3000, and so on, and then bring them down one at a time, without bothering each other. It might be a nice design in complication, but there isn't anything dangerous about it. Try to use the word "thrilling" and he will curl his lip. "Fascinating," he offers as a substitute, to which he can agree and not make himself silly in his own eyes.

Of course, there will be ships that haven't any radio. Or they may have receiving radio and no transmitter. They're mostly private planes, but they are exactly as much of an item these days as transports, because there are many more of them than you would suppose. Well, if the ship has a receiver, the air traffic cop tells him to dip his wings. If he hasn't any radio, they bring him down with the lights. That is a contrivance that has red and green lights. Give a pilot the red, and it means he must circle the field but not land. Give him the green, and it means he can come in, that he has a clear field. He has plenty of time before he gets over the field to see the lights, for they carry for three or four miles in the daytime, and approximately twice as far in the night.

The altitude at which outgoing ships will fly is plotted in advance and is included in the take-off instructions. A trip leaving for Miami, "ready at take-off," is instructed, on the basis of weather reports, to fly at 3000 feet and, to make sure no one gets any mistaken ideas, every advance order ends with "Okay?" and the pilot confirms it. A ship taking off is instructed to circle the field once and then start on her course; the circling is ordered in relation to a trip just coming in at slightly less altitude. "Watch out for TWZ coming in, just reported over Princeton. . . ."

* * *

There is little peace and quiet in the control room tower, but, at Newark, there is a man named Chris Rauscher, chief dispatcher, who wouldn't know what to do with peace and quiet if you gave it to him. Perhaps it can be put another way; his particular brand of peace and quiet is the voices of pilots, on their courses, reporting satisfactory progress. And, after all, he has no need to be uneasy. He has all the apparatus to get off the ground the ships that want to leave, and, similarly, to get all those down out of the clouds that wish to come to rest on the runways.

One hears of ships "lost" in fog, but it is a mistaken use of the term. There may well be reasons why they must circle for a while, remain aloft—either to give other ships a chance to get down first, in relation to their altitude, or to let a ship with a light gasoline load come in first. But when the time comes they can be brought down.

Mr. Rauscher's job is one of the most complicated and exacting in the world. Ask him how he prepared for it—supposing it must at least have been graduate work at Carnegie Tech or M. I. T.—and he says, "Well, I grew up with the airport; I used to run out a tractor to haul airplanes in to their hangars. Then I saw radio coming, and I got a few books in the library and read 'em."

* * *

When the dispatcher gets his ships into the air, word goes to the office of the individual airline, and then to the Bureau of Air Commerce office. A great map is covered with marks to indicate the number of every ship in the air, its air speed, altitude, and where it is going. As the craft passes along its route, its progress is tallied and reported, so that there is a complete mobile map of all aircraft in flight and no reason for any collisions.

The pilots and the air dispatcher will sum it up as "Nothing to it." They don't quite mean that. You can tell, by a little look of satisfied excitement that hovers around their faces, and the certain impression that, if there was nothing to it, they wouldn't be dispatchers and pilots.

They'll answer questions and state facts, but they won't enthuse over their business.

Ask Mr. Hersey how he trained to be a dispatcher and he looks a little sheepish and says, "Me? Oh, I've been in so long I forget how I did get started."

BUYING THE PLANES TO DISPATCH

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, Signs a Contract for New Douglas Planes for the New York to Miami Run

the Night

uls, for the Air Dispatcher, he Pilots' Every Move

Photos The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer and Courtesy American and Eastern Air Lines

THE ALERT DISPATCHER CLEARS THE WAY

There Are Several Ways in Which Ships May Be Guided Into the Air and Back to Land. The Dispatcher Above, From the Control Room of the Airport at Providence, R. I., Moves Planes by Radio, While the Man in the Tower at the Left Brings Them In and Sends Them Away With Flags

EXACT INFORMATION GIVES PERFECT CONTROL

Pilots of Transport Planes, Through Intricate Instruments (Above), Are Kept in Close Touch With Changing Conditions by Airline Radio Operators (Below). Planes Are Under Control of Radio Stations After They Are 25 Miles From the Airport

RANKS OF BUTTONS AND GLEAMING LIGHTS

From the Control Tower at Newark (Above), the Busiest Airfield in the United States, the Dispatcher Is Kept on His Toes Handling Planes From All Parts of the Country. (Below) Weather Conditions Receive Close and Serious Attention

Among the New Books

The New Scottish National Dictionary Is a Mine of Verbal Riches

A Review by SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

The Scottish National Dictionary, edited by William Grant. Vol. I. Edinburgh: The Scottish National Dictionary Association, Ltd.

WHEN COMPLETE, the Scottish National Dictionary will consist of 10 volumes each with 320 pages. This edition is limited to 2000 copies for original subscribers and others who may yet subscribe.

In style, craft and material the book is worthy of the theme; the scholarship is exact, the erudition profound. The editor proves himself a master of philology, comparative as well as literary; he has spent a lifetime in that seat of sound learning, the University of Aberdeen.

* * *

The dictionary, designed on a regional basis and upon historical methods, contains all the Scottish words known to be in use since the year 1700. The casual reader is advised to begin with the words themselves, which occupy 142 pages of the present volume, and to postpone a study of the introduction which ends at page 54, as much of it is too highly technical for any but professional scholars, although there is ample material for those devoted to the more general forms of literature. The elaborate lists of officers, members, correspondents, patrons, subscribers, experts and excerptors may be neglected for the moment. It may be added, however, that the book is one that ought to be found in every important library in the world.

The area of Scottish speech with which the dictionary deals comprises the Lowlands, Orkney, Shetland and parts of Ulster. The Scots language is a composite of dialects, remnants of the words spoken by the Roman legions along Hadrian's Wall, by the French and by all other invaders. English also is a similar composite, and England yet has as many dialects as counties. Maps of both countries are furnished to indicate the areas in which traces of those primitive dialects are prevalent. But this accuracy cannot be pressed too far. Men move and carry with them their dialect and accent. Englishmen who call an owl a howl, or half-an-hour arf-han-hour are to be found in all parts of the world. In certain areas, however, a beauty of English speech has been achieved by an imitation of the gentle, languorous Oriental voice in the attempt of the Scots and others to mitigate the harshness of their own. That is the origin of the "Oxford accent."

A Frenchman can learn to speak English; few English can; a Scot will not, even if he can. He has observed that his native tongue is a shibboleth, a password over the world. It has come to signify a man honest, industrious, capable, modest, pretending that he is rather simple and slightly stupid, so that he may go quietly whilst he is mastering his situation until the moment arrives for him to assume complete control of it. All the jests at the expense of the Scots are made by themselves as a part of this subtle deception; and they have a secret pleasure in finding that others believe them. The publication of this book to the world is not free from danger. Anyone can now learn the speech; he is free to follow the example of the Jew whose father established him in Aberdeen, not for immediate profit, but merely "to learn the business."

* * *

It will be observed that on the map there is a Gaelic line which is fast receding to the north and west. Those who dwell beyond that line will surmise that English is making great progress, and they are well aware that there are large communities in the world where no Gaelic whatever is spoken. They are little comforted by the knowledge that in Cape Breton there is a colony of Negroes who speak no other language. They remain firm in the belief that English is merely a translation from the Gaelic, but they wonder that, if it were necessary to translate it at all, the task should have been so badly done.

* * *

The Highlanders, who in a sense are also Scots, have two grievances which this dictionary is not designed to allay: they are commonly confused with Lowlanders; and their names are continually misspelled. The son of Donald, Mac Domhnull in the Gaelic, may be spelled in English in 12 different ways. The English colonel of a kilted battalion serving a general of that name would not mention the name even in private speech without consulting a card upon which it was written according to the owner's taste.

One who without prejudice looks into this dictionary will discover unexpected riches. Scots words have a reality inseparable from the thing described; the very sound of them satisfies the ear. They have color. Set in phrases and sentences, they suggest the history and manners of those who have used them; they shed a light on the law, the land and the church; domestic habits and sentiments, especially toward children, are of continual reference. They entertain and amuse; they emanate from keen and kindly minds.

The book is a veritable museum of philology. In this living language it displays the roots and meaning of words that have long since become obsolete in every other European speech. It is not a book for Scots alone; it must be consulted by students of English—modern, middle and old; by students too of Norse, Danish and the various Germanic tongues.

The most casual reader will find in the myriad quotations the rich humor and satisfaction always created by freshness and surprise.

The Soil and the City

The Quiet Shore, by Walter Havighurst. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

FOR SOME YEARS, certain authors have been exploring the United States, indefatigably searching for new background for their work, by means of which they have each hoped to add a new and significant panel to the vast literary American mural. Most of them seem content to picture the locale they have studied as though it were all but a remote island; few of them go to the added trouble of considering the community in its relation to America as a whole. Walter Havighurst is one of the few who have a broader concept, as is amply demonstrated in his new book, "The Quiet Shore."

Here, time is not a limited period, but a subtle blending of things past, present and to come; the setting, although a specific locality, is shown as an integral part of the whole country; the action is largely the intertwining of a number of varying paths. Mr. Havighurst's work, containing these elements which give it an added depth, must be acknowledged as a worthwhile contribution to literature of America.

It may be said that the author's implements do not always do adequate justice to his material, but it must be remembered that the larger task he has attempted tests the author's ability to a much greater extent than would a simply-wrought narrative with fewer overtones. Individual characterization, incidental action and dialogue are generally subordinated to passages which reiterate the main theme, wherein Mr. Havighurst shows how continuity of ideals and the irresistible pull of a home place eventually restore the solidarity of a family.

"The Quiet Shore" is the story of the Bradley family, the history of their homestead beside Lake Erie, with an accompanying story of the transformation of Ohio from swamp land to farm land to industrial center. Through it all, the Bradleys are seen gradually becoming safely rooted in the place where Roger, shortly after the Civil War, founded their homestead. The broad acres by the quiet shore represent the fulfillment of Roger Bradley's long-cherished desire for a home. That it should, through the years, be the home place of all of his heirs, is another wish close to his heart.

But Roger finds that conflicting forces are trying to sever his family. The children of his first wife stay on the Bradley farm, as firmly rooted there as Roger himself; but the expanding industrial life of the cities draws the others away. The eventual solution of the long controversy between the two branches of the family at last fulfills Roger's hope that his children might always find haven and security by the lake where years before he had wrested a home from a wilderness.

It is in this way that the history of the Bradley family reflects the history of Ohio, a wilderness which became a solid land behind the "host of anonymous men who . . . made it yield them their desires." A history, by analogy, of much more than one midland State. M. W. S.

Two Pictures of Russia

Misha and Masha, by Pearl Binder. London: Gollancz. 12s. 6d.
Envy, by Yuri Olyesha. London: The Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.

WHILE ONE HESITATES to suggest that Miss Binder is trying to "sell" Russia, there is about her book a monotonous emphasis on the achievements of her characters under the Soviet régime. She tells the life stories of eight people, including a bourgeois woman whose moral attitude is below standard. That immoral behavior is a bourgeois trick is suggested, too, in the story of Yura Abramovitch, the Jewish engineer, whose miseries in the unfamiliar and chilling atmosphere of Manchester, where he is sent to study engineering, are relieved only by his friendship with a small English child.

* * *

Most of Miss Binder's characters, despite beginnings often in illiteracy, poverty and misery, are essentially decent boys and girls who rise with astonishing rapidity to the upper branches of their particular tree. There was the peasant child, Nina Petrovna, who, at 12, could speak only White Russian, did not know how to use a knife and fork and could not tie the hair-ribbon her brother bought her. Yet less than 10 years later she was directing untrained workers below ground in building the Moscow Metro. Fortunate Nina Petrovna, who "feels she knows just where she is in this world and what she has to do."

And Anna Semyonovna from Vilna. She carried a rifle in the early days of the Red Army, married, had two children, organized plantations on a collective basis, took charge of 14 silk farms in four different districts and, later, taking over the directorship of 40 sawmills, was consulted by engineers from every part of the country.

Amusing and illuminating drawings illustrate the text of this interesting book, which may have the effect of making some readers want to go to Russia immediately and others feel that by exaggeration the author has done harm to the cause she evidently has at heart.

* * *

As a corrective, "Envy" may be recommended. It is a brilliantly satirical picture of Soviet efficiency and presents the point of view of that part of human nature which can never wholly accept success or achievement and which, while it may be the despair of dictators and those who wish to organize us for our own good, represents that valuable element—imagination. The author's humor is sometimes savage and there is a kind of surrealist atmosphere which may not be to everyone's taste.

The Story of Dictators

Dictators, by Jacques Bainville. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.

OFTEN ONE HEARS the outcrop of dictators attributed to the maladjustments of the present century. In a measure, this is no doubt true. It would be difficult to indicate a period in history when so many dictators appeared together on the stage of international politics. Yet dictators have trod the earth and imposed their will upon the people from the earliest times. Who they were and what their methods of government, Jacques Bainville sets out to show in "Dictators." From ancient Greece to modern Italy, the men who have made the people bend to their decrees are studied in a clear and searching light.

The author holds no brief for dictators. He presents dictators to suit every taste. But he has something to say about their origin and their place in the scheme of things. "It is no mere caprice," he says, "that has led us to connect a disordered currency with the emergence of despotic forms of government. The one precedes, and often begets, the other, because, for the vast majority of people, it is the most obvious system of national disintegration."

The book strides two hemispheres. It compresses into brief compass the story of dictators not only in the old world but also in the new, showing that Europe, no more than Latin America, has been a happy hunting ground for dictators.

The price of Tucker Brooke's "Shakespeare's Sonnets" (Oxford) is $5. It was incorrectly listed in the review which appeared in these columns on Feb. 3.

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Mr. Wells Would Fight Tyranny With an Encyclopaedia

The Idea of a World Encyclopaedia, by H. G. Wells. London: The Hogarth Press. 1s.

AT AN INTERNATIONAL congress of writers convened in Paris last year to discuss, among other things, the menace of fascism to intellectual liberty, there was a proposal put forward, I think by the French delegation, for some sort of world encyclopaedia which would act as a barrier against the new superstitions. Collate and organize knowledge, they said, give to the textbooks and authorities and so forth what might be called a united front, and fascism would not be able to destroy or ignore it; and the present spectacle of a whole nation subscribing to a theory of racial superiority, which all natural science declares to be untrue and all morality to be unethical, would be impossible.

* * *

Would it? A hundred doubts and questions arise as they arose in the mind of Mr. H. G. Wells when he was present at the conference. An enemy of political labels and definition and, as a liberal, disliking the revival of infallible dogmas in our time, Mr. Wells was perhaps more opposed to the political tendencies of the conference than to the idea of an encyclopaedia. At any rate, he now appears, in this republished speech which he made at the Royal Institution in London last November, with a scheme of his own.

Mr. Wells is the most persuasive of publicists, because he appeals to that in our nature which wishes everything to be simple and easy. He looks back from the appalling economic and political condition of Europe today to the Peace Conference of 1919, whence so many of our evils spring; and he says that, if the knowledge of what would be the outcome of that peace existed (as, vide the almost sinister illumination of Professor Keynes, it certainly did exist), why was it that that knowledge could not save us? Because, he says in effect, we are in a muddle. We are only vaguely aware of the real conditions of the world we live in, and in consequence it is a world of knowledge and skill misapplied.

But, he goes on, in natural science alone, the skepticism of the last century has undoubtedly given place to the view—which grows stronger in the younger generation—that science exists for the community. And he argues that an encyclopaedia which contained the most authoritative knowledge and interpretation of the day, and which was continually receiving additions, would have not only practical advantages in an age in which we are forced to specialize in our own narrow fields, but would have indirectly an immense influence on the people who govern our lives. Such knowledge exists but it is scattered. Private encyclopaedias are tendentious; inexpert; one may fall into the hands of charlatans and dubious expositors. Mr. Wells, with his amazing persuasiveness, tells how such an encyclopaedia produced by an élite would help to lessen that gap between knowledge and action.

* * *

The criticisms which Mr. Wells foresees seem to me the less important ones, though the practical dangers to the scheme are shrewdly observed. Obviously, political or vested interests would come in early to try to run such a powerful institution. The fundamental criticism is, however, the one that has always to be made of Mr. Wells: many years ago he gave up men and women for man, and intelligent man at that, and so short-circuited half the contents of human nature. Man does not live by the disinterested intelligence alone.

An equally damaging criticism of the hopes Mr. Wells arouses is one that has caused lifelong discomfort to him and to other liberal intellectuals of his time: that man is a political animal. The fact that the intellectuals may be disastrous in politics is no argument against their thinking about political realities or taking sides. We are beginning, for example, to understand now that the beliefs and delusions of a certain phase of modern capitalism were directing our masters at the time of the Peace Conference, and that knowledge may be rejected because it is unwelcome. The question is: Why is certain available knowledge rejected? And not: Why was it not more available?

Still, such criticism does not invalidate the idea or its idealism. The admirable quality of Mr. Wells is his capacity to stimulate; and in the early discussions which he had with the learned, one smaller but extremely valuable suggestion was made while the big scheme remained vague. It came from Sir Robert Gregory, who suggested that a key bibliography to such an encyclopaedia would in itself be immensely worth while. If one cannot build up a massive fortress of evidence always available against the continuous propaganda to which we are subjected, we can, at least, like expert *guerrilleros*, know where the evidence lies and what its advantages are. V. S. PRITCHETT

Poems of Spiritual Force

Sonnets, by J. A. R. Stevenson. Oxford: At the Shakespeare Head Press.

HERE IS A GROUP of 12 poems, most of them sonnets, attractively printed and bound, which will afford more than just an hour's enjoyable reading. Under the conventional phraseology required by the form lurks a profundity which imparts a quality of spiritual force. Something of the philosophic interpretation which distinguishes the sonnets of Santayana, a reverence for truth transcending the limits of creed—with a more robust hope, however—finds expression in the well-cut lines.

Mr. Stevenson is a craftsman and an artist. His response to the beauties of simple living is a ready one, his writing careful, balanced and sincere. One might wish that he had not occasionally slipped into false rhyming, in the employment of a technique where rhyme endings play a rather special part. "Secondly" and "ecstasy" do not make proper sonnet parallels for "be" and "free." Perhaps the variety was introduced purposely, and if so, a question of release from exacting tradition arises which cannot be dealt with in the space of this review.

He looks through nature to the fact beyond, and one of the best examples of this is his "Spring" sonnet:

All songs lead heavenward; the blackbird's air
Of rounded notes, that cease and soar again,
Fills the gray fastness of this country lane
With a reality that lingers there.
Sings he no more than of the changing year?
Then, look for birth wherein decay has been.
Sing with the blackbird for the latent green
Of beauty hidden in the hedge-row here!
Or, quit these narrowing limits, and bestride
The unfettered steed of a high consciousness!
That sense, which sensual faculties would hide,
Waits on the bidding, apt to reassess
The upright stature of the man thou art;
To mark eternal spring-time in the heart.

P. P. S.

Rupert of the Rhine

The Stranger Prince, by Margaret Irwin. London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

MISS IRWIN'S ability to evoke the past and to re-create historical figures and to present a period without party prejudice is undeniable. But although her work is so competent it is in some way unsatisfying. She is historically accurate, her characters speak, act and conduct themselves in period and there is no flavor of Wardour Street. Yet there is a kind of deadness in her books, and "The Stranger Prince" is no exception. This may be due to the absence of partisanship—an ideal possibly for the historical chronicler but one which, for the historical novelist, has its disadvantages. There is something of the benign governess in Miss Irwin's attitude. The tempered, well-bred atmosphere of the schoolroom overhangs too many of the book's numerous pages.

Rupert of the Rhine, son of Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia and nephew of Charles I of England, is an excellent subject. A romantic figure, known as Rupert the Devil, he was welcomed at first in England for his mother's sake, but he soon won popularity on his own account. He was the perfect fighter and hero, reckless, courageous, loyal. At 18 he had three campaigns behind him. Taken prisoner by the Austrians in a brief, heroic struggle for his father's kingdom, he won freedom after three years by force of personality. His gaoler's daughter lost her heart to him but Rupert's affections were deeply centered on his mother, his beautiful mother who he believed preferred his elder brother, and whose love he always failed to win.

After the loss of Marston Moor came the surrender of Bristol to Cromwell—a surrender for which King Charles considered Rupert was to blame, although a court-martial later exonerated him.

Rupert's enemies were influencing the King and only the intervention of his best friends brought about some kind of renewed friendship and trust between this proud and ill-assorted couple. Rupert remained loyal. He refused contemptuously his elder brother's attempt to persuade him to make a bid for the English crown. Charles had fled to Scotland and Parliament, failing to win Rupert, gave orders that he must leave the country.

Disillusioned, Rupert returned to The Hague to find comfort in a newly won assurance of his mother's love and the solution of a conflict which had undermined his contentment for so long. Miss Irwin ends her long book on this happier note.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

The Reserve Banks and the Money Market, by W. Randolph Burgess (Harper, $3). A revised edition, bringing the story of Federal Reserve Bank policies up to date.

Rudyard Kipling in New England, by Howard C. Rice (Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Daye Press, $1.50). An account of Kipling's sojourn in Vermont.

America: A Re-Appraisal, by Harold E. Stearns (Hillman Curl, $3). Further reflections of an expatriate who rediscovered America.

Indians and Pioneers, by Grant Foreman (University of Oklahoma, $2.50). Revised edition of an authoritative history of the American Southwest.

American Fiction, An Historical and Critical Survey, by Arthur Hobson Quinn (Appleton-Century, $5). A scholarly and painstaking account of the works of American novelists and short story writers during 150 years, written by the author of the standard "History of the American Drama."

Pools on the Glowing Sand, by I. V. Cleverdon (Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens, 5s.). Biography of Dr. Karl Kumm, missionary-explorer and geographer, founder of the Sudan United Mission.

TIMES CHANGE and the old gives way to the New!

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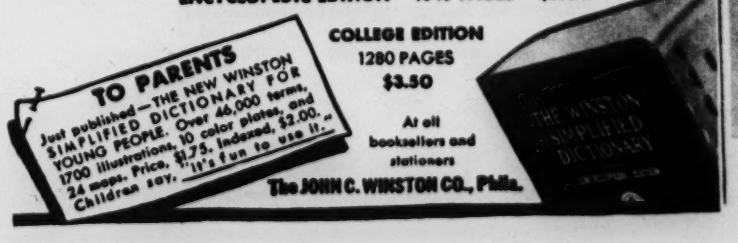
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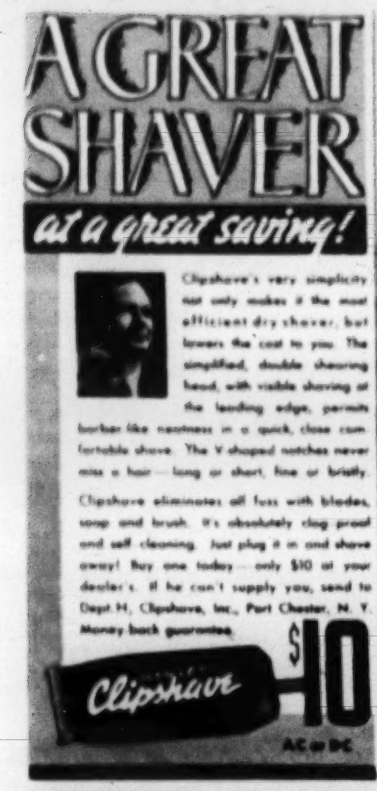
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Preserving English Cottages

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is making renewed efforts to preserve the picturesque country cottage for which the English countryside is famed. A report on this subject has been published by the Rural Housing Subcommittee, of which the Bishop of Winchester is chairman. This is one of the subcommittees set up by the Central Housing Committee which is advising Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health.

Since the World War many a delightful country cottage has been pulled down because it was unsatisfactory according to modern standards, and has been replaced by some ugly bungalow perhaps, with a salmon pink roof. Or else agricultural laborers with large families are still living in cottages dating from the eighteenth century, without any proper sanitary conveniences, overcrowded and unhealthy.

Ten years ago, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who at that time was Minister of Health, determined to make an effort to preserve the beautiful English cottage and at the same time to bring it up-to-date. He recognized that he had a grave difficulty to meet. The owners of rural cottages were, in many cases, hard hit by taxation.

They had not the cash in the bank with which to pay the cost of modernizing the cottages in which their laborers were living. He therefore offered subsidies to every owner who was prepared to carry out extensive reconstruction work in order to maintain his cottage property in a habitable condition according to modern standards.

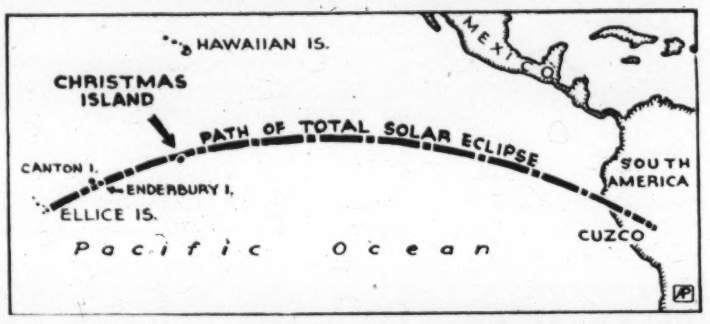
Mr. Neville Chamberlain's offer, however, was not made full use of. There was political opposition on the grounds that public money should not be used to assist property owners. Landlords were suspicious that there was some catch in the proposal. In other districts local authorities were antagonistic. The legislation originally passed in 1927 has twice been extended by Parliament and the grants and loans are now available up to June 24, 1938.

According to the latest figures available, assistance has been promised for reconditioning 11,513 rural dwellings in England and Wales since the first Rural Housing Act was passed in 1926. The greatest success has been in the county of Devon, where applications covering 1446 dwellings have been granted.

But in many parts of England the acts are not as well known as they should be, and the present Minister of Health is urging that there should be more energetic and systematic propaganda.

The subcommittee in its report concludes that the true cause of the striking success of certain authorities in their operation of the acts has been no local accident, but an intelligent and vigorous use of publicity.

The cottages actually reconditioned show how the dwellings of the countryside can be brought into line with modern standards of comfort and sanitation.



Courtesy Yerkes Observatory

A PORTION OF THE SUN'S DISK

Jets of Gas, Too Hot to Burn, Extend Several Thousand Miles Into the Sun's Atmosphere (at Top). Canton and Enderbury Islands and the Path of the Eclipse Are Shown Above

On Eclipse Duty

In order that astronomers of the National Geographic Society, the National Bureau of Standards and several university observatories may view the June 8 eclipse of the sun from tiny islands in the south Pacific, two warships of the United States Navy have been ordered to "Eclipse Duty" by Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations.

The navy mine sweeper Avocet will transport personnel from Honolulu to the Phoenix islands early in May, and meanwhile the new cruiser Quincy will carry telescopes, cameras and other instruments to Honolulu by way of Panama Canal. Heading the expedition, whose scientific program was initiated by Dr. Lyman J. Briggs of the National Geographic Society, is Dr. S. A. Mitchell, director of Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia. Capt. J. F. Hellweg, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory, will have charge of the navy's participation.

The expedition is expected to be the largest and most completely equipped group ever organized to study a total eclipse. The event will last for more than seven minutes, the longest eclipse in 1200 years. Yet it ends the day before it begins, the path of totality crossing the international date line in mid-Pacific, so that, while the eclipse begins on June 9, it ends on June 8.

There are but two tiny islands, Canton and Enderbury island, from which satisfactory observations can be made. Although the entire path of the eclipse extends 5000 miles across the Pacific, these coral atolls, scarcely above sea level, constitute the only available dots of land. While the event can be seen from the mainland of Peru about sunset, the sun will be too low in the sky at that time to permit satisfactory observations. The duration on Enderbury island will be 4 minutes and 8 seconds, beginning at 4 minutes after 8 in the morning. Maximum duration will occur at noon in mid-ocean, 1500 miles from nearest land.

If sunspots continue their present activity, the astronomers hope to be able to obtain evidence of extreme solar activity, to learn something new about the great storms that sweep the sun's surface. Dr. Mitchell, in a recent interview, declared that, despite the study that has been lavished on the sun's corona, there is considerable doubt as to the real nature of the great extension of pearly light around the sun, visible only during a total eclipse. That its great domes and streamers are in some way linked with the flaming prominences of the sun's body has long been known, but the connection is still obscure.

Fire Losses Reduced

Notable progress has been made in the past decade in reducing the annual losses from fires in the United States. The value of property destroyed by fires reached the record of nearly $562,000,000 in 1926. Since then, there has been a steady decline to less than $250,000,000 annually.

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"I am delighted; it is so satisfying that I am overjoyed." (letter on file). Feb. 4, 1937

James Macdonald F. B. S. C., 403 W. 34th St. Telephone ME. 3-1937 New York

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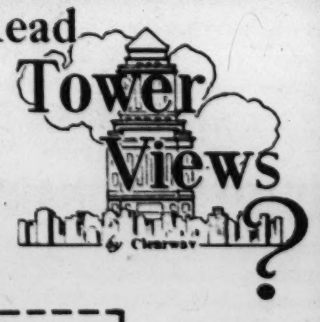

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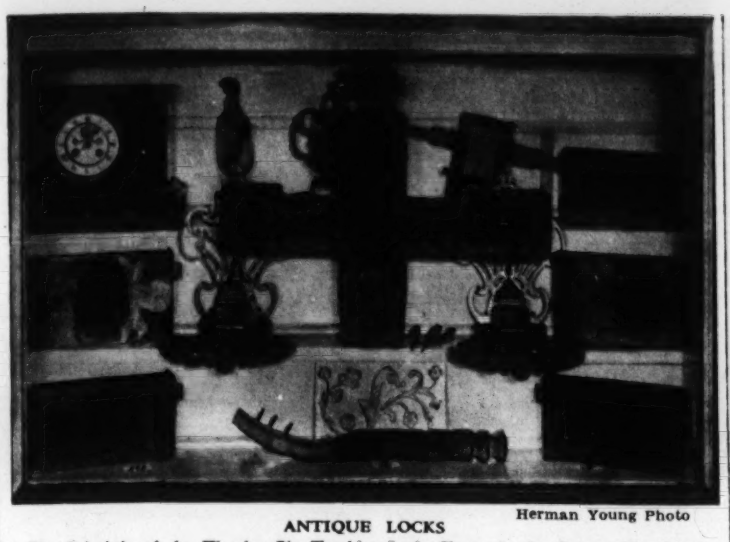

Herman Young Photo

ANTIQUE LOCKS

The Principle of the Wooden Pin Tumbler Lock, Shown in the Center, Was Used Thousands of Years Ago

Avenue for Adventure

IT IS SURPRISING how many people every once in a while lock themselves out of their houses or automobiles. If you have any such tendencies, you will be glad to hear about Charles Courtney. It is Mr. Courtney's business to open things. Gold inlaid boxes, whose keys have been lost, but which you want opened because they contain keepsakes of value only to yourself. Cheap, tin

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MEDIEVAL LOCKS AND KEYS

boxes, with grandmother's ruby necklace in them, or that bunch of stock certificates that you said 20 years ago were only good to paper a guest room wall.

* * *

People have set up cries all over the world for Mr. Courtney to come quickly and open things. A while ago an Indian maharajah, who wanted to get a box open without breaking its jeweled lock, sent for Mr. Courtney. Another day, a man came in, tossed a bunch of keys on the counter and, with that look of misery which is assumed only by people in the presence of anything so intrinsically higgledy-piggledy as the average bunch of keys, exclaimed, "They all open something and they are all important, but I've just got to the point where I can't tell one from the other, and I wonder if you could help me!"

Charles Courtney was born on a farm in Marion, Virginia, and he seems to have had his first locksmith aspirations aroused by the peremptory appeal of the closet where his mother kept her jars of jam. The punishment for his skill in dealing with that matter did not shake him from the idea that, some day, he would learn all a man needs to know in order to be one of the best locksmiths in the whole world.

For a while he studied engineering in Germany. Perhaps the associations established at that time led him to give to the Kiel Museum some of the items from the key collection left him in the will of David Belasco. Part of them he has given to Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and a good many he has kept. David Belasco thought of writing a play to be called "If Keys Could Talk." He never got around to it, but he collected the keys. He and Mr. Courtney used to spend hours together over the history of locks and keys, tracking down rare examples.

* * *

Mr. Courtney used to have his shop in upper New York City. He still has one there, even to the big gilded wooden key over the door. But a lot of people downtown kept losing their keys, and Mr. Courtney thought it would be a good thing to have a branch that they could reach more readily with their tales of woe. So he has one in the International Building, at Rockefeller Center. There he has exhibits in the concourse, with cards to explain something of the romance of locks.

While the style of locks and keys has changed, we are using pretty much the same fundamental for security that has been in use thousands of years, namely, the wooden pin-tumbler lock. The Egyptians used it. Today, nickel and brass tumblers are used instead of wooden ones.

Nothing gets people in such a dither as to lose their keys. They come to Mr. Courtney, panting and stuttering as if the whole world were bounded by a bunch of keys. He makes little suggestions about the proper kind of locks to install, while they are all steamed up about some particular key. Of course, he could keep still on the theory that the more keys people lost, the more business for him. But he likes to contribute to public education in security. Over many years he has been telling manufacturers of the weaknesses of existing locks, and how they could be improved.

Many people seem, almost automatically, to buy expensive locks, all trimmed with extra chains, and what not, for the front doors and then put low-priced fasteners, that a child could open with a hairpin, on the back doors. It just isn't common sense. Better spend half as much on the front door lock and get a good one for the back door, too. Otherwise, you might almost as well leave the front door standing open.

* * *

Mr. Courtney trains all his helpers. Not just anybody can be a locksmith. It takes tact. You can't go out and just pick a lock for anyone who calls up and says he has lost his key and wants to be let in. The men not only have to know how to handle the lock, but they have to be able to size up the person they find waiting to be let in.

All of which will give you a fair idea why Mr. Courtney thinks being a locksmith (really, it would be more accurate to call him a master locksmith) is the avenue to one of the highest forms of adventurous service.

J. M.

Seats for Sports Fans

Indicating the intensity of America's interest in outdoor sports, there are 52 stadiums in the United States, built chiefly for football and baseball games, having a seating capacity for more than 20,000 people each.

The Grant Park municipal stadium in Chicago is rivaled in capacity by the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial stadium, both claiming to seat 125,000. Third place goes to the Coliseum in Los Angeles, with 105,000 seats.

Most of these stadiums are used primarily for college football contests, but 11 are the homes of professional baseball clubs, and many of them are frequently used for other large gatherings. The Yankee Stadium in New York, seating 82,000, is the largest built primarily for baseball. Comiskey Park, Chicago, with 60,000 seats, and the New York Polo Grounds, with 55,000, are next in capacity.

The combined seating capacity of these 52 major stadiums is 2,793,000 people.

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Weather by Wire

PITTSBURGH RINAL. HERNY "Deceit tebars" . . . maybe it's Greek to you but to United States federal weather forecaster it means cloudy, rainy and a lot more, in the Pittsburgh area.

Similar cryptic code messages are telegraphed twice daily from 250 weather reporting stations throughout the United States and Canada. They supply data used in preparing the daily weather maps displayed in post offices and distributed to subscribers to this service.

So thoroughly is this reporting system organized that the total of 11,000 weather messages telegraphed daily are handled in a period of one half hour in the morning and in the evening, with a speed and accuracy that seem incredible to the layman. This service has played a vital role in warning of approaching hurricanes, blizzards, heat waves, and otherwise protecting life and property, crops, ships, and aircraft.

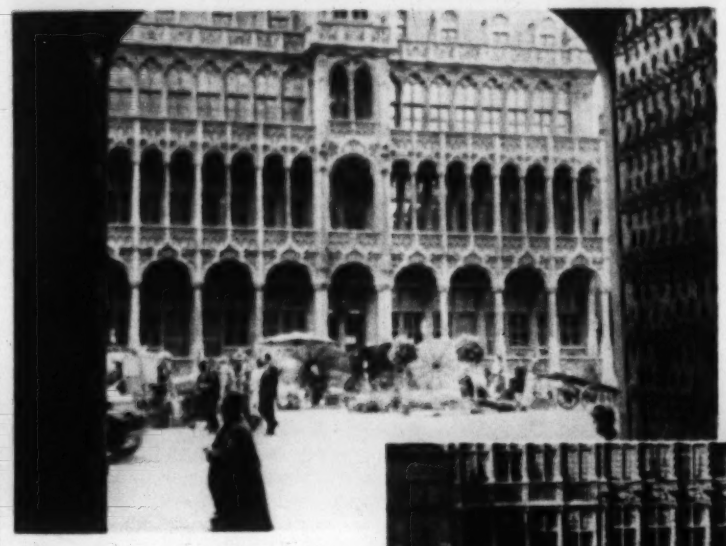
* * *

Each report is crammed with data when decoded by the weatherman. The five-word message quoted above contains the Pittsburgh barometer and thermometer readings, and advises that the sky was cloudy, wind from the southwest, minimum temperature was 60 degrees during the night, with a 24-mile wind velocity; .04 inch of rainfall in the past 24 hours, and the Ohio river gauge stood at 21.3 feet, and water level falling.

The 250 local reports are received twice daily at Western Union telegraph offices in New York and Chicago. As each arrives it is attached to a sheaf of blanks ready-addressed to as many of the 140 weather bureau stations as take that particular report. Nearly all of the 250 reports are taken by the stations at Washington, D. C., Chicago, New Orleans, Denver and San Francisco, where the regional weather forecasts originate. The prognosticators at these five points telegraph their forecasts to many local stations to be incorporated in the daily weather maps.

* * *

Speedy handling of the reports at the New York and Chicago telegraph relay offices is expedited by an elaborate and fast belt conveyor. It swiftly routes the messages through the hands of several clerks before they finally reach the sending operators, to be dispatched to their destinations.



FLOWER MARKET IN THE GRAND PLACE, BELGIUM

The Stone Traceries of the Old Hôtel de Ville, as Delicate as Rose Point, Are Shown Above. Surrounding the Square Below Are the Old Guild Halls, Each With Its Own Insignia

Invitation to Brussels

ALTHOUGH ORIGINALLY a city of medieval charm, Brussels modernized itself into one of the great continental capitals without forfeiting its individuality. It has stirred into its mixture of antiquity and modernity an attractive ingredient—consistency.

Brussels now has much the feeling Paris had before 1929, when the changed valuta sent so many foreigners home from their favorite expatriate capital. Many American and English students now go to the Belgian capital to study art and music. Although the atmosphere is somewhat more staid than that of Paris, it offers the advantages of a quiet life in a central continental city where the H. C. L. does not take on bugaboo proportions for the studious.

Here, as in Paris, it is very usual to hear English being spoken on the street as well as the native Flemish, German and French. Here also the women dress fashionably, wearing their clothes in that indefinable soigne manner best known to the rue de la Paix.

Although the climate in the winter season is somewhat colder, due to the North Sea breezes, there is a mildness about the seasons which permits of much café sitting—delight of students everywhere. Moreover, the chocolate and ices are equally good—and so are the pastries.

It is doubtful whether the sartorial negligence of Montparnasse and Montmartre will ever penetrate studious Brussels, for the general tenor is one of greater seriousness. The Bruxelloises are a kindly, friendly people, eager to ask questions and to help a foreigner find whatever he wants. There is nearly always a common language between him and a visitor, for, if he cannot speak English and the visitor knows no Flemish, he can accommodate with a few words in French or German.

Unlike many other old capitals whose venerable cobbles have been trodden by the march of centuries, the atmosphere of Brussels has not the scent distinctive to antiquity. Its air is one of its strangely haunting memories, for it is quick, elusive, lingering—a convivial effect like that of the country. While the salt ocean air must necessarily sweep over the flat lands of "Flanders Fields," presumably the forest knows the real secret. Like the Bois de Boulogne, so dear to Parisians, Brussels has its Bois de la Cambre, a fashionable playground for adults and children, with cafés, bridle paths and shade for lovers. But the Bois is the merest of introductions to the great forest of Soignes which stretches beyond. Beneficent forest! It not only perfumes the city air, but offers hours of complete satisfaction to the devotee of nature. The underbrush is scanty, and the paths clear, while the ancient trees rise to splendid heights before putting out their branches, letting light seep through. Soignes is reminiscent of the Forest of Fontainebleau save that it is reached by a short tram ride from the city, making it readily available at an instant's notice.

There are nuggets of antiquity for the tourists scattered all about the city, but the famous market square, snugly tucked in a valley around which the new city has flung protecting arms, has chiefest fascination. Here are the old guild halls, each with its own insignia, and above all the old hôtel de ville, with its stone traceries, as delicate as Brussels rose point. On certain days, the flower market fills the square with scent of roses and colors of the prism, with chattering, bargaining and calling of wares.

Some of the finest canvases of Rubens are to be found in Brussels. To sit in a room surrounded by the colossal paintings of this miracle man is an awe-inspiring experience in color, sound, swirling draperies and vivid faces, not to be forgotten, even when the outlines may have vanished from memory.

Due to the present-day, sounder economic ideas of travelers as a whole, Brussels may never become spoiled by undue commercialization designed to catch the unwary traveler. It seems desirous of giving good measure, and even, on occasion, of giving good measure for no return! There is a happy, well-bred, well-fed feeling about a holiday here that remains a constant invitation to return.

Geological Oddity

Devil's Tower, in the South Dakota Black Hills, is a curious geological formation known as a plug, the exposed portions of which reach skyward 865 feet. When the Rockies were in process of formation, millions of years ago, molten rock forced its way through the earth's crust, some through fractures and others through rounded passageways. As the lava cooled off in the rounded openings, it left what are known as plugs, or pipes, and ages of weathering have left them standing as the rocky promontories seen today. The plug known as Devil's Tower, in the Black Hills, is nearly 1000 feet in diameter at the base.

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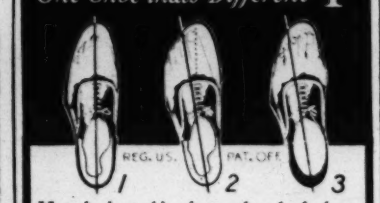

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"Alibi for Being Serious" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The "plaintive" article by John Allan May (January 20, 1937) is light enough to carry weight with humorists. Fortunately, or maybe unfortunately, I know just how he feels about his name. I was a May once, too. The name seems to demand certain responsibilities. My brother, Fred May, winced every time his schoolmates shouted lustily over one of his end runs, "Yay May." He said it sounded sissy!

Now my own hue and cry was different. My parents named me for my maternal grandmother "Ella," but somewhere they dug up "Louise" to go with it, and decided the combination "sounded pretty." But the Louise always sounded like a squeaky gate hinge to me, and I never told anyone that name belonged to me. But by purposely eliminating the Louise from my name, I got myself into more trouble than I bargained for. In kindergarten, Mother introduced me. I was Ella Louise all that year. Next year when I walked proudly into second grade I announced myself. The teacher asked me my name when my turn came. Obediently I said "Ella May." She waited as patiently as most teachers wait and suddenly looked up with an impatient expression on her face, "Well, Ella May—What?" That was the first experience. I was a bit taken back. "Why, just Ella May," I said. "But haven't you a last name?" she asked. "Yes, I have. A perfectly good last name —May."

And so it went all the way through school. At one stage of my career I was determined to change my name to "Ella May Watt," but my family didn't fall in with the idea. Somehow, it was always the same, "Ella May—What?"

But as I grew older I discovered there was a way out. I could get married.

Now, I'm very grateful to say, I'm Ella May Frazer. (But you'd be surprised how many ways there are to spell "Frazer."

ELLA MAY FRAZER

East Orange, N. J.

Today's Contributors . .

TODAY'S MAGAZINE SECTION concerns itself with the activities of capitals. Washington receives considerable attention, being at present concerned with Congressional neutrality legislation which is an important preparation for peace. Or so thinks SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, of North Dakota, author of the first article. Senator Nye belongs to the extreme neutrality bloc in the Senate and advocates strong legislative measures to insure peace. Previous to his 12 years' senatorial service, Senator Nye was engaged in newspaper work as editor and manager of the Griggs County Sentinel-Courier in Cooperstown, N. D.

Washington also is in evidence in the article on silver by H. B. ELLISTON, and Harold Weston's murals, about which DOROTHY ADLOW writes, are to adorn the walls of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in Washington. Mr. Elliston is the Monitor's Financial Editor. Miss Adlow is a writer and lecturer on art subjects. She lives in Boston, where she lectures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

ALAN IVIMEY, a British journalist, takes us to Britain's capital city to view the preparations being made for the exciting Coronation ceremonies. And LOTHROP STODDARD, a widely traveled writer, discusses the state of thinking that prevails in Catalonia and its chief city, Barcelona, during these stirring times in Spain.

Newark is not exactly a capital, but it has a capital airport, the busiest in the United States, says JOHN EDEN, who describes the fascinating sport of airplane dispatchers who "take them up and bring them down."

DOROTHY IVES, author of today's Magazine Editorial, is a free-lance writer and lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Low-Cost Insurance

Group life insurance has developed so rapidly in the United States in recent years that today about 10 per cent of the 65,000,000 persons having life insurance are covered under the group plan. Approximately $10,000,000,000 in group insurance is in force today, compared with $72,000,000,000 of ordinary life insurance.

Large industrial concerns are the chief purchasers of group insurance. It is used to insure their employees as a group, under a blanket policy, at low cost. Many groups of employees have voluntarily purchased this type of insurance for themselves, where the management has not done so.

. . Pressure Politics: . .

(Continued from Page 3)

to purchases of real goods or the influx of superfluous gold. Walter Lippmann for this reason appeared among the silverites—no doubt to his present regret. He found himself impressed by the reasoning that the silver buying would help to *redistribute* the surplus gold; not, as the silver interests would have put it, to *add* to the country's stock of hard money.

* * *

This was logical, if curious, reasoning. How the record has dealt with the hope is apparent from the figures. The official goal of silver buying, it may be recalled, is to acquire $1 in silver for every $3 in gold. When the Silver Purchase Act was passed, some 1,300,000,000 ounces of silver, or a total equal to world production for six years (think of it!) was required to achieve the ratio. This amount has now been acquired. But gold has been flooding toward America's shores at approximately the three-to-one ratio, so that progress in realizing the silver purchase objective has been of the treadmill variety, with the requirements of silver under the law still well over 1,000,000,000 ounces.

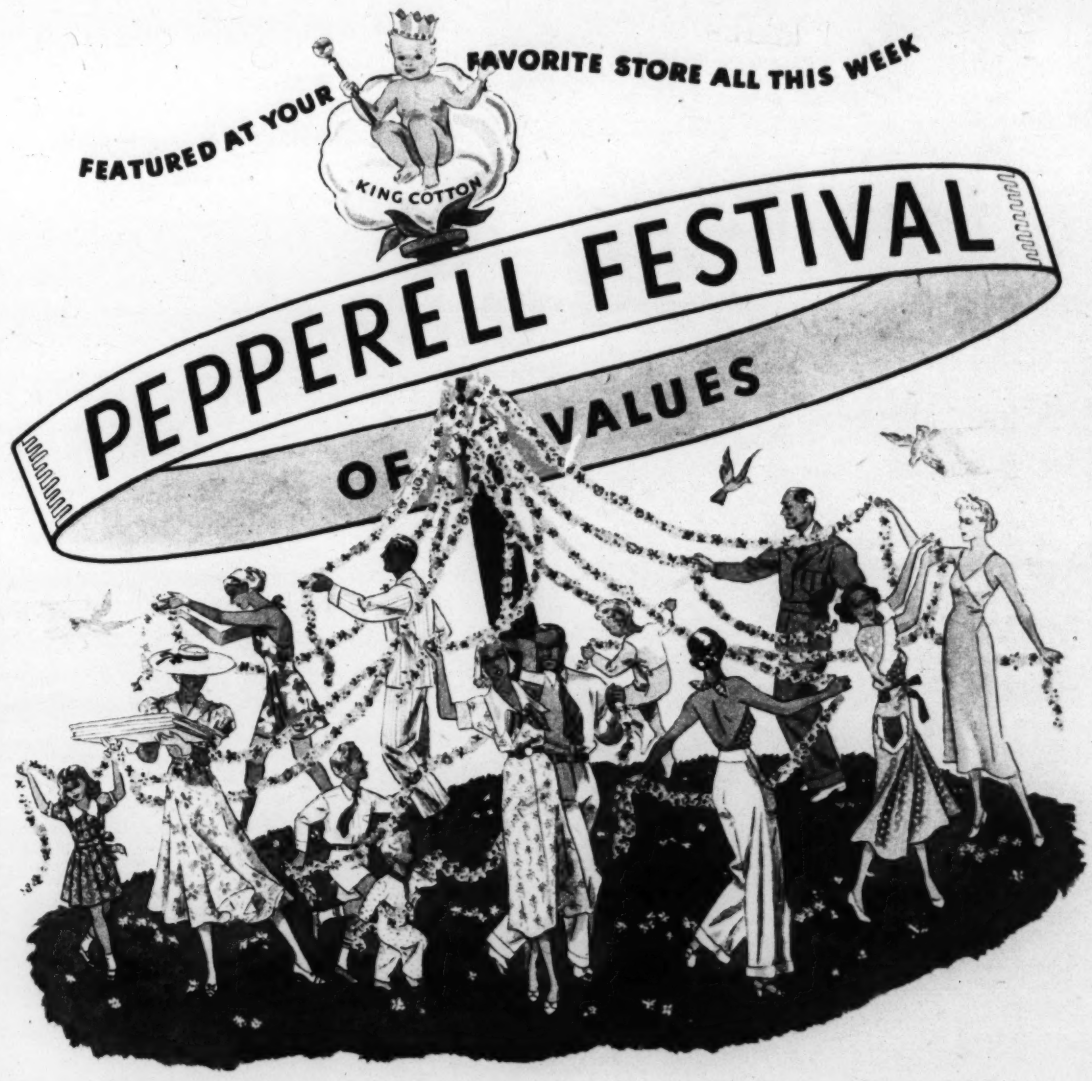
How, in the meantime, has the price of silver fared? Under pressure of American buying, the price at one time, April, 1935, soared to 81 cents. As the silver interests surmised, the domestic price had to be raised alongside, and was put up from 64½ cents to 77½ cents. World miners worked overtime in their anxiety to collect this fancy price from the insatiable Uncle Sam; while speculation for the rise grew to mammoth proportions in Bombay, Shanghai, London and Montreal.

Then suddenly Secretary Morgenthau, in August, 1935, withdrew his buying, and world markets boiled in turmoil. The price started to sag, but the silver senators, afraid that the domestic price might be put down, descended upon the Treasury, and Mr. Morgenthau had to resume his buying operations. But the Secretary's tactics had by this time thrown a scare into the international speculators. The price had reached its top.

* * *

Secretary Morgenthau also had tested his independence of the silverites. In December, 1935, he outflanked the world market by arranging to buy silver direct from the miners in special transactions. No longer did he appear as a ready buyer at the great silver markets. So the price fell and fell, going down to 45 cents in February, 1936, around which level it has stayed ever since.

The price that the Treasury pays for American-mined silver, however, remains at 77½ cents, and one need no longer wonder at Representative Buchanan's incredulity, or go much farther afield for an outstanding example of pressure group politics.



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